DAILY REPORT

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ATA SAYS USSR CARRIES OUT UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR EXPLOSION

LD191004 Tirana ATA in English 0942 GMT 19 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Tirana, August 19, ATA--It is reported that Soviet social imperialists realized another nuclear underground explosion yesterday. According to data, during the first 8 months of this year Soviet social imperialists have made 9 nuclear explosions.

The intensification of nuclear tests by the two superpowers, USA and the Soviet Union, is happening at a time when they have concluded the "SALT II" agreement which is noisily propagated by their mass media. The facts and reality indicate that they are continuing their unbridled armament race, by increasing even more greater the threat of war.

LLESHI GREETS GABONESE COUNTERPART ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU161531 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1230 GMT 16 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following telegram to El-Hadj Omar Bongo, president of the Gabonese Republic:

On the occasion of Gabon's national holiday, on behalf of the Albanian people, the People's Assembly Presidium and on my own behalf, it is my pleasure to send you best wishes for the progress and prosperity of the Gabonese people.

PARTY DAILY CALLS FOR ATTENTION TO AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENTS

AU172215 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 14 Aug 79 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "Agricultural Units Should Pay Greater Attention to the Implementation of Investments"]

[Text] The implementation of the tasks set by the seventh party congress for the development of agriculture through increasing crop and livestock productivity requires agricultural units to fulfill the tasks in the field of investments in addition to other tasks. Implementation of investments helps increase the basic means of agriculture and also assures the development of vegetable growing and livestock breeding, expanding irrigation capability and especially improving the land's fertility as a basic factor of production. Some agricultural enterprises and cooperatives have made greater efforts and generally have fulfilled the investments plan in agriculture. Thus the state agricultural enterprise of Tirana District, the state agricultural enterprise of Povelce in Fier District, the fruit tree growing enterprise in Lushnje District and the agricultural cooperatives of Skrapar District have implemented the planned investments to increase the arable land and its fertility and they have also carried out the work in new orchards and in other areas.

However, on the whole, the planned investments which were to be implemented by agricultural units have not been fulfilled. In the first 6 months [of 1979] all state agricultural enterprises had, in fact, fulfilled the investments plan by only 86 percent and they had fulfilled only 63 percent of the planned construction. Investments of an agricultural nature have also not been fulfilled. [paragraph continues]

State agricultural enterprises which have failed to fulfill the investments plan as required include the state agricultural enterprise of Akernise, Vlore District, which fulfilled the agricultural investment plan by only 40 percent; the state agricultural enterprise in Permet which fulfilled the investments plan by only 46 percent; the state agricultural enterprise in Lushnje which fulfilled the investments plan by only 65 percent; the state agricultural enterprise of Belsh, Elbasan District, which fulfilled the investment plan only by 70 percent; and others. Agricultural cooperatives have made an even poorer performance in the implementation of the investments plan. Thus the agricultural cooperatives of Diber District fulfilled the overall 6-month investment plan by only 35 percent, the land investments plan by 95 percent and the investments plan in orchards and grazing land [improvement] by 22 percent. A low investment percentage is also noted in the agricultural cooperatives of Gjirokaster, Durres, Fier, Sarande and Korce districts and others.

The statistics from the first 6 months [of 1979] show that both the leading state organs in the districts and those of agricultural units are not paying enough attention to the investment problem. Although investments are planned and balanced on a material and manpower basis, many excuses are made in the course of their implementation such as: "There was a shortage of this or that construction material," "we are short of manpower," "we are hampered by other daily jobs" and so forth. For example, the fact that the agricultural cooperatives of Skrapar District have fulfilled and land investment plan 100 percent and that some cooperatives within district areas have fulfilled the investment plan in agriculture show that all the possibilities to fulfill the investments plan have been and are available.

Now is the time when efforts can be intensified to fulfill the investments plan in agriculture. It is of particular importance that during the August-December period each agricultural unit should define effective measures to carry out all the planned land work and to develop orchards, vineyards and olive groves; construct small irrigation projects; improve the grazing land; complete planned construction projects and so forth. In drafting these measures the agricultural units should keep in mind not only the tasks of the second 6-month plan, but also fill the gaps created in the first 6-month plan.

The problem regarding the fulfillment of the investments plan in agriculture is closely related to the implementation of the party's policy for intensification of farm production. The implementation of the planned investments by every district and every agricultural unit, just as every other daily task, should be closely and concretely checked, and this should be considered as one of the most important tasks of the plan. Therefore, the executive committees of the district people's councils should also improve their performance so as to exercise stricter control over the fulfillment of the tasks. Within this framework, it is necessary that the directorates of the state agricultural enterprises and the leadership of the agricultural cooperatives make greater efforts to provide in time the necessary materials and also to meet the contract obligations.

Not all agricultural units judge the fulfillment of every task in the field of investments with a political eye or take into account the fact that, after all, these tasks are related to an adjustment of the prospective interests with the immediate ones based on a more just relationship. By precisely seeing the investment problem in a complex light the grassroots party organizations attached to agricultural units should also pay greater attention to this problem. They should demand a better account from and heighten the sense of responsibility in everyone who is charged with the tasks of fulfilling the investments plan in agriculture.

MIKHAYLOV-LED BCP DELEGATION LEAVES FOR U.S. 18 AUGUST

AU181520 Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 18 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, August 18 (BTA)--A delegation of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, led by Mr Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the CC of the party, left for New York today at the invitation of the CC of the Communist Party of the USA.

The delegation will attend the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the United States of America.

RESIGNATION OF UN AMBASSADOR YOUNG REPORTED

AU171421 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 16 Aug 79 AU

[Text] U.S. Permanent Representative to the United Nations Andrew Young has tendered his resignation, which has been accepted by President Carter. According to the news agencies, Young's dismissal was a result of the insistence of Democratic leader Senator Robert Byrd. Andrew Young has recently been a subject of sharp criticism in Washington because of his meeting with the PLO permanent observer to the United Nations, Zehdi Terzio.

TRUD Commentary

AU200958 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 18 Aug 79 p 4 AU

[Iliya Pironkov article: "The Young Case"]

[Text] "Begin ordered and Carter accepted." This is how an Asian diplomat characterized in a word the events that led to the resignation of Andrew Young, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations. Perhaps this sentence is too rough and qualified, but in essence it is correct.

It surely was not easy for the President to part with a diplomat who, from time to time, had the courage to express his own opinion on some aspects of U.S. official policy. Young's resignation will surely have consequences for U.S. foreign policy, and especially for domestic policy. Fourteen months before the elections, Carter had to part with the man who was responsible for the fact that 93 percent of the U.S. black population voted for him.

But let us return to the first sentence of this commentary. Young was forced to resign because of Tel Aviv's sharp protest. The Israeli Government sharply objected to the contacts between Andrew Young and the PLO representative to the United Nations. In addition, the powerful Israeli lobby--consisting of over 300 Zionist organizations--began a furious campaign for Young's removal. Young had been on the wrong side of Tel Aviv since his interview in INTERDEPENDENT, in which he said that the PLO's international influence was constantly increasing and that it was necessary to seek contacts and relations with the Palestinian people's representatives.

Recent events prove that Israel's isolation is deepening. Its brutal annexation policy, deliberate acts of terror in Lebanon and the terror in the occupied territories have compelled a number of Western politicians to show a more realistic attitude towards the Middle East situation. The meeting of Willy Brandt and Bruno Kreisky with Yasir 'Arafat in the Austrian capital evoked fury in the Israeli capital. The Israeli politicians still cannot understand that individual states such as the FRG can have a view of their own national interests which is at odds with Begin's policy.

That is why the Austrian chancellor was called a traitor, and that is why Israel protested against the meeting between Brandt and 'Arafat and FRG Foreign Minister Genscher's visit to Libya, Iraq and Saudi Arabia.

Before sending the protest note that determined Young's fate, Israel demanded an explanation from Washington about the meetings and talks between Milton Wolf, U.S. ambassador to Vienna, and a PLO representative. Washington was accused of neglecting Israel's interests because of Arab oil.

In Andrew Young's case, Washington was not only compelled to part with an official who has contributed much to normalizing Washington's relations with many African states, but it was also forced to justify itself to Israel, and solemnly promise that this will not happen again in the future. Furthermore, Robert Strauss, Carter's special envoy, departed for the Middle East to assure the Israeli leaders that there is no change in U.S. policy on the Palestinian issue.

The Andrew Young case demonstrated two things which are interrelated: It was made clear again that the Israeli lobby still exercises a lasting and decisive influence. This is illustrated by the fact that immediately following the furious Israeli reaction, Washington had to abandon its timid attempts to improve its relations with several oil producing Arab countries and find an interpretation of the famous "autonomy" of the West Bank and Gaza Strip that was more flexible than and different from Israel's. The second conclusion is that exactly because of this influence Washington often acts against the national interests of the U.S. people. The period since the Six-Day War proves this point. Young's resignation is the final proof. Thus we reach an especially important conclusion: The Young case has again proved that, because of its partiality and striving to turn Israel into a policeman of its interests in the Middle East, Washington cannot play a constructive role in the search for a just solution of the Middle East conflict.

GREETINGS MESSAGE SENT TO AFGHAN LEADERS

AU181515 Sofia BTA in English 1445 GMT 18 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, August 18 (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Stanko Todorov have sent a greetings telegram to Mr Nur Mohammad Taraki and Mr Hafizollah Amin, on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of winning the independence of Afghanistan.

Militant and freedom-loving Afghanistan was one of the first countries in the world which turned down the imperialist and colonial yoke as a result from the upsurge in the national liberation movement following the Great October Socialist Revolution, according to the telegram. After the proclamation of the independence the heroic people of Afghanistan continued their struggle for democratic freedoms and social justice, which led to the historic victory of the 1978 April revolution. Today the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan celebrates its national day under the conditions of crucial struggle for radical transformation of socio-economic life, for building up a society without oppression and exploitation.

The Bulgarian Communist Party, Bulgaria's government and the entire Bulgarian people express their warm backing and international solidarity with the Afghan workers in their struggle for defending the revolutionary gains from the encroachments of the internal and international reaction.

ZHIVKOV, TODOROV RECEIVE TURKISH FIGURES

AU191811 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 19 Aug 79 AU

[Text] On 19 August, Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Stanko Todorov visited Burgas Okrug. Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, received in Sozopol City (Jungior Aiden), the governor-general of Antalya City, and (Tonkchuk), the city's mayor, who are on a short holiday in Bulgaria.

During the reception, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, talks on further developing the cooperation and relations between the two neighboring countries in the spirit of the agreements reached during the visit of Comrade Zhivkov to the Republic of Turkey last month were conducted.

The possibilities of turning Burgas and Antalya into fraternal cities was also discussed.

STANISHEV RECEIVES PCI SECRETARIAT MEMBER

AU171911 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 17 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, August 17 (BTA)--BCP CC Secretary Dimitur Stanishev met the member of the Secretariat of the Italian Communist Party [PCI] Pio La Torre who is on holiday in Bulgaria at the invitation of the CC of the BCP.

In a cordial and friendly talk, information was exchanged on the activity of the BCP and the PCI at this stage, on the international situation and the questions of the communist movement. Readiness was expressed for further development of relations between the two parties on the basis of the principles of internationalist solidarity, in the name of the great communist ideals.

VIETNAMESE MILITARY DELEGATION DEPARTS 17 AUGUST

AU171327 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0930 GMT 17 Aug 79 AU

[Text] The official Vietnamese military delegation led by Col Gen Chu Huy Man, Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member, deputy secretary of the Central Military Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party and chief of the Main Political Administration of the Vietnamese People's Army, has left Bulgaria.

At Sofia airport the envoys of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam's Armed Forces were seen off by Col Gen Velko Palin, chief of the Military Department at the BCP Central Committee, Col Gen Kiril Kosev, chief of the Main Political Administration of the Bulgarian People's Army, and by generals and officers of the Bulgarian People's Army.

TRADE UNION TALKS WITH ETHIOPIA END 17 AUGUST

AU171915 Sofia BTA in English 1853 GMT 17 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, August 17 (BTA)--Today the final talks were held here between the delegation of the All-Ethiopian Trade Union led by Mr Mulugeta Nimer, chairman of the Executive Council, and a delegation of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, led by Mr Georgi Evgeniev, deputy chairman of the CC of the Bulgarian Trade Unions.

The two delegations made a positive assessment of the results from the previous contacts between the two trade unions and approved a cooperation plan for the 1980-1981 period.

On behalf of their TU centers the delegations expressed their unreserved solidarity with the struggle of the workers and peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and the Republic of South Africa.

They confirmed their backing of all peoples in the world fighting for peace, freedom and national independence.

The Ethiopian delegation was on a five-day friendly visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions.

The guests are to leave the country tomorrow.

ZHIVKOV, TODOROV VISIT BURGAS OKRUG

AU192016 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 19 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Stanko Todorov have been on a 3-day visit in Burgas Okrug.

At the sunny beach resort complex they were cordially greeted by okrug leaders. Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Stanko Todorov inspected several of the region's tourist and cultural sites, together with Georgi Eftimov, chairman of the Committee on Tourism and the leadership of the complex. They discussed some issues related to implementing party and state decisions on increasing the effectiveness of our economic tourism.

In Burgas, Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Stanko Todorov were enthusiastically greeted by citizens. A meeting with the okrug BCP Bureau and the Executive Committee of the Burgas Okrug People's Committee took place. In his report Nikolay Zhishev, BCP Burgas Okrug Committee first secretary, stressed that the traditional visits of Comrade Todor Zhivkov in Burgas Okrug have an exceptionally favorable influence on the okrug's development as an important industrial and economic center.

The 5-year plan has so far been successfully implemented. Branches of industrial production reported that in the first half of the year they have overfulfilled the profit plan by 50 million leva.

The plan on the social productivity of labor has been fulfilled 113.6 percent, and the plan for production 112.7 percent.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov dwelled on some topical issues related to the socioeconomic development of the country and the okrug. He noted the successes reached in reconstruction of the entire national economy; he stressed the special significance of introducing new economic mechanisms in all areas of the economy and the implementation of full economic independence of plants, which is a precondition of increasing the quality and effectiveness of their activity.

Special attention was paid to the issue of accelerating scientific-technical progress in industry and agriculture.

In conclusion our first party and state leader spoke on international relations. He stressed that Bulgaria's foreign policy aims at strengthening peace, security and cooperation in the Balkans, Europe and the world.

Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Stanko Todorov also visited the international youth center in Primorsko.

Georgi Tanev, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee informed Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Stanko Todorov on the work of the Bureau of Youth Tourism.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Stanko Todorov had meetings with leaders from Michurin and Sozopol. Issues related to the development of those cities were discussed.

The visit of Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Stanko Todorov in Burgas Okrug coincided with the nationwide preparation for celebrating the 35th anniversary of the socialist revolution's victory in our country. The friendly meetings and talks demonstrated the high working and political upsurge of the okrug's working people.

BRIEFS

VISIT OF POLISH OFFICIAL--Petur Tanchev, first deputy chairman of the State Council, today received in Varna Josef Ozga-Michalski, vice president of the Polish United Peasant Party Supreme Committee and member of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic, who is visiting Bulgaria. Talks were held on further expanding the cooperation between the two oldest peasant parties in Europe--the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union and the Polish United Peasant Party--that would contribute to the comprehensive development of mutual relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Polish People's Republic. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 17 Aug 79 AU]

LILOV FOLKLORE ACTIVITIES--On 19 August Aleksandur Lilov took part in a folklore celebration near Smolyan city marking the forthcoming 35th anniversary of the socialist revolution's victory in Bulgaria. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0930 GMT 19 Aug 79 AU]

LYUDMILA ZHIVKOVA SPEECH--On 18 August Lyudmila Zhivkova, chairman of the Committee on Culture and chairman of the International Children's Assembly Initiating Committee, met with the leaders of foreign delegations to the assembly. Comrade Zhivkova spoke on the assembly's significance for the creative development of children and stimulating their talents. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0430 GMT 19 Aug 79 AU]

ZHIVKOVA, YORDANOV ACTIVITIES--An international exhibition, exhibiting children's paintings and objects of applied art was opened in Sofia today. Lyudmila Zhivkova, chairman of the Children's Assembly Organization Committee, and Comrade Georgi Yordanov attended the opening ceremony. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 17 Aug 79 AU]

CPCZ PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES REPORT ON HUSAK-BREZHNEV MEETING

LD172012 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 17 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium discussed at its meeting today a report on the friendly meeting in July between Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, and Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, in the Crimea. The Presidium voiced the conviction that the results of the meeting will become a new, important impulse for a further strengthening and development of friendship, alliance and mutual cooperation of the two fraternal parties and states in the interest of a further development of socialism, in the interest of the cause of progress and peace in the world. It stressed the constant and great interest of Czechoslovakia in a further deepening and strengthening of all-round Czechoslovak-Soviet economic cooperation, in the development of specialization and cooperation on a bilateral basis as well as in the framework of CEMA. This cooperation corresponds to the interests of the people of both countries and assists the strengthening of the unity of countries of the socialist community.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium also paid high tribute to the consistent peace policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state which is a decisive factor in the current struggle of the socialist countries and all progressive and democratic forces for a further easing of international tension and development of international cooperation.

In this connection it especially appreciated the results of the Soviet-American summit meeting in Vienna and the signing of the treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms which also opens new possibilities for further steps in disarmament and reducing the danger of a new war.

PRAGUE RADIO COMMENTATOR EXAMINES YOUNG RESIGNATION

LD192122 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0730 GMT 19 Aug 79 LD

[Jarislav Sturma commentary]

[Excerpt] Although American senators have gone on vacation the pulse of the American political life, which is marked by rivalries between various parties and interests, has far from weakened. This is borne out by the resignation of Andrew Young, the permanent representative of the United States to the United Nations, which was forced on Him as a result of the pressure exerted by the American Zionist lobby. The sin, or if you like, offense, committed by this popular black politician was his recent meeting with a PLO observer to the United Nations, which he allegedly failed to have authorized by Carter's administration beforehand. In any case, that would have been quite futile as Washington's official line is to boycott this Palestinian organization.

President James Carter immediately accepted Andrew Young's resignation. He gave in to Zionist pressure and, without perhaps wanting it, he thus revealed what great influence American Zionists, linked by an umbilical cord to Israel, have on developments within the United States and on its foreign policy. After all, this is also borne out by the fact that some time ago Carter deemed it necessary to apologize to Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, for his remark that the Palestinian struggle is comparable to the struggle of American blacks for equality. It is symptomatic that as soon as the Andrew Young affair broke, Walter Mondale, the American vice president, telephoned seven Zionist organizations in the country to rectify the whole matter.

Andrew Young's resignation is however also reflected in other important aspects. This black politician belonged to a circle of President Carter's closest friends, who himself saw in him an influential supporter of his among America's black electorate. After Young's resignation their attitude to Carter has naturally become cooler and will become even cooler in the future.

And what kind of reaction has Andrew Young's resignation had in the Arab countries? This is illustrated by the view of Jordanian representatives: The recalling of Young from his post because he met a PLO representative and exchanged with him views on the solution of the Palestinian problem, which is to be debated in the Security Council next week, once again shows the United States being unable to maintain an objective stance toward the solution of the Middle East crisis.

TU DELEGATION LED BY HOFFMANN RETURNS FROM FINLAND

LD192117 Prague CTK in English 1930 GMT 19 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Prague, 19 Aug CTK--A delegation of the Central Council of Trade Unions of Czechoslovakia, led by its chairman, Karel Hoffmann, returned here on Sunday from a visit to Finland at the invitation of the Central Organization of Finnish Trade Unions.

CTK REVIEWS CSSR TRADE RELATIONS WITH AFGHANISTAN

LD172008 Prague CTK in English 1800 GMT 17 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Years-long contacts between the nations of Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan provide a good basis for their economic cooperation. New prospects in this sense were opened up by the Afghan revolution in April 1978.

Czechoslovakia helps Afghanistan in its industrialization efforts and there are possibilities for its participation in the future in the development of the mining industry and training of cadres for the most important branches of the Afghan economy.

Czechoslovakia supplied equipment for Afghanistan's only two cement works which have a combined capacity of 500 tons daily. The Skoda Heavy Engineering Enterprise made equipment for the sugarhouse in Baghlan which processes both sugar cane and sugar beet. The fruit cannery in Kandahar uses Czechoslovak-made production lines.

Czechoslovak equipment is used also in the slaughterhouse in Kabul and in various enterprises of the food and chemical industries. Czechoslovakia supplied to Afghanistan also diesel generators, pumps, motorcycles and other products.

This year, Czechoslovakia exports to Afghanistan lorries, building and road-building machines, and irrigation, mining and hospital equipment.

It imports from Afghanistan mainly raw wool and cotton, hides and furs, dried fruit, oil seeds and spices. The 1979 protocol envisages mutual goods exchanges worth 531 million crowns, three-times more than in 1970.

During the visit of an Afghan trade delegation to Prague, a contract on the supply of a steam power plan for Herat was signed.

Recently, Kabul became the second city on the Asian Continent to use Czechoslovak Skoda trolley-buses in public transport.

GOOD WHEAT QUALITY, PANIC PURCHASES OF FLOUR NOTED

AU171230 Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 15 Aug 79 p 1 AU

["JFK"-signed report: "The Harvest Peak Has Reached Bohemia"]

[Excerpt] More than a million tons of grain had been stored in the silos by Sunday [12 August] evening, according to F. Exner, general director of the Agricultural Supplies and Procurement Enterprise. A full 62 percent of wheat, which accounts for the largest part of this amount, has a gluten content exceeding 23 percent and is thus suitable for human consumption. This is the largest figure in the last few years. This fact must be stressed for the sake of those few panicmongers who began to hoard large quantities of flour under the impact of information about this year's lower harvest. Surely, no national economist can deny that the lower yields of cereals will bring with them many worries but these can be reflected, let us say, in animal production and not in the flour mills.

SABOLCIK DENIES RUMORS ABOUT PRICE INCREASES

LD172037 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 17 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Some rumors about alleged planned increases in the retail prices of sugar, flour and other foodstuffs as well as some kinds of consumer durables have arisen among the public. The CTK correspondent asked Michal Sabolcik, minister in charge of the Federal Price Office, for his view on these rumors.

I am empowered to state, Michal Sabolcik said, that all these rumors are entirely without foundation. Excessive purchases of various goods, such as sugar, flour and other foodstuffs and of consumer durables are absolutely groundless. They unnecessarily complicate the work of the trade and harm consumers themselves. Apart from the measures which came into force on 20 and 23 July this year, no other adjustments of retail prices are being prepared. Rumors about further price rises only serve to arouse nervousness and uncertainty. This is at variance with the interests of our people and our society, stated Michal Sabolcik, minister in charge of the Federal Price Office, in reply to a question of a CTK correspondent.

MLADA FRONTA REVIEWS FIRST YEAR OF 'ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT'

AU171356 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 14 Aug 79 p 2 AU

[Miroslav Pavel commentary in the column "Commentary": "One Year of the Experiment"]

[Excerpts] Recently the "Government Committee for Matters Connected With the Management of the Planned National Economy" dealt with the evaluation of the course and results of the comprehensive experiment in the management of efficiency and quality in 1978.

With the aid of 50 changes in the present management system the comprehensive experiment concentrates its attention especially on low efficiency. Its purpose was primarily to start differentiating between enterprises with a good economy and those with a poor economy, and to establish conditions under which those that are giving society either more or less, creating either more or less resources, would also distribute either more or less, in the form of wages, remunerations and allocations to funds. This was brought about by using the method of 11 indexes, which are set for the experimenting enterprises on a long-term basis (up to the end of the 5-year plan).

What are the results of the experiment so far? Even though 1 year is too short a time for appraising the economic development, it is already possible to note certain changes. For instance, as follows from the government committee's report, a change was manifested in the approaches and the way of thinking of economic workers as regards quality and efficiency. Management work is being increasingly permeated by the principle of economic calculation: The enterprise production funds are being better utilized and greater care is being devoted to innovation activities. It is also of help, to a certain extent, to compare how the experimenting and nonexperimenting economic production units have been fulfilling the planned tasks. The fact is that the overwhelming majority of qualitative and other planned tasks were better fulfilled in the experimenting units.

Naturally this does not mean that the experiment is a panacea for all problems. Even the effects of the indexes used are not unambiguous and the economists are still confronted by many tasks for the Seventh 5-Year Plan. However, side by side with full self-criticism, it follows from the government committee's report that the experiment has taken root and that it is capable of developing further, so as to induce the enterprises yet more consistently to work still more economically.

RUDE PRAVO EDITORIAL DISCUSSES ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

AU171217 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Aug 79 p 3 AU

[Editorial: "New Conditions Demand Considerably Higher Economies, Quality and Effectiveness; Concerning Some Economic Problems."]

[Text] The fulfillment of the tasks of the Sixth 5-Year Plan is taking place in complicated internal and, especially, external conditions which our national economy has to tackle. These questions arouse the attention of the public and a number of queries. It is, therefore, necessary to recall at least some of the broader interrelations.

One important economic fact, which in one form or another affects all countries, and which we too have to take into consideration, is the acute upheaval--unparalleled in its extent and far-reaching in its consequences--in the relation of prices of energy and raw materials to the prices of finished goods which had taken place in the capitalist world in the course of the so-called oil crisis by the end of 1973. The prices of fuels, raw materials and food, which for 2 decades previously stagnated, rose more than three-fold. The price of crude oil rose five times, and this year the growth in the price of crude was again accelerated so that it reached a figure approximately 11 times higher than at the beginning of the 1970's. Its growth will obviously continue in the 1980's.

The era of cheap, easily accessible energy has irreversibly ended for all.

Industrialized countries, especially those which have limited natural resources, have been confronted with a harsh necessity: to adapt themselves to new facts, to find a way, in conditions of a mere doubling of the prices of finished goods, to cover the considerable growth in the cost of imports of fuels and raw materials; how, at the cost of considerable difficulties and sacrifices, to make economies and find alternative sources of energy. The priority of solving serious tasks in covering the requirements of energy and raw materials, connected above all with the fast rate and structural changes of the industry and other branches and with the progress of the scientific-technical revolution and with the rise in living standards, confronts at the present time socialist countries too.

The necessity arises to move on to the exploitation of remote, less easily accessible or less rich sources, at substantially higher cost. Through the intermediary of the existing price mechanism within CEMA, based on a gradual application of the basis of world prices, freed from the ups and downs and influences of speculation, the movements of world prices are to a certain extent reflected in the mutual trade of the participant countries.

The Czechoslovak economy does not develop in isolation from the world. On the basis of the policy of peaceful coexistence, participation in the world division of labor and in the progress of scientific-technical revolution, it is connected with it by a broad web of relations. It is through the intermediary of world trade that approximately one-third of the national income is obtained. Trade with nonsocialist countries represents one-third of the overall volume of foreign trade. As a country poor in natural resources we are dependent in covering the great and growing portion of our needs in energy and raw materials on imports. The consequences of radical changes in the world economy cannot, therefore, remain without influence on our economy too. For Czechoslovakia, like all exporters of finished goods, the new situation means the necessity to cover the growing costs of imports through a substantial increase in the value of exports.

Membership in CEMA, especially cooperation with the USSR, has a fundamental and irreplaceable importance for the development of our economy. It reliably insures for us in the future, too, considerable supplies of crude oil, natural gas, ores and other raw materials, and, at the same time, a stable outlet for goods of the processing industry. In the overall consumption of primary sources of energy, which this year is to reach approximately 104 million tons of standard units of fuel, the share of imports is 40 percent, out of which the Soviet Union's share is 92 percent of the overall imports.

Deliveries of 18 million tons of crude oil from the USSR cover 97 percent of our consumption. Deliveries of 7.2 billion cubic meters of natural gas cover roughly 88 percent of our consumption. Without these and other Soviet deliveries of decisive fuels and raw materials, linked with a guaranteed outlet for our industrial products, the stability and planned development of our economy could not be contemplated.

The community of socialist countries, through the practical activities of CEMA, proves its strength and vitality in mastering current tasks, as is also being borne out by the example of Czechoslovakia. Already the November meeting of the CPCZ Central Committee in 1974 fundamentally reacted to the new economic facts in the world and their consequences for our country. In the strategy of the further economic development set by the 15th CPCZ Congress the demand to adapt our economy to these substantially more exacting conditions, above all through a more resolute assertion of the line of raising the effectiveness and quality of all work, occupies a central place.

The article stresses that the congress elaborated on its basis a long-term course for substantially strengthening the home fuel energy base, for raising self-sufficiency in the production of food as well as for strengthening of our exporting capacity and for a deeper participation in the international division of labor, especially in the framework of the socialist community.

The Sixth 5-Year Plan laid down a set of concrete exacting tasks to carry out the necessary changes in the structure and quality of production in the interest of raising exporting capacities and making necessary changes in the proportions of the creation and utilization of the national income in the interest of balancing economic developments, above all external relations. The fulfillment of these prerequisites is the basis of the congress' intentions for the development of living standards and social certainties.

The results of 3 years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan bear out the correctness of the party policy, the selfless efforts of the great majority of working people in its fulfillment. They reveal the complexity of tasks but also the potentials of our economy. In spite of difficult conditions which, against the expectations of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, are continuing to deteriorate, the development of the economy corresponds in its main lines to the basic intentions of the Sixth 5-Year Plan. In 1976-1978 the economic potential of our country has further grown, growth in which both national republics have shared. The average annual rate of growth of the national income amounted in these years to 4.6 percent, of industrial production to 5.1 percent, of the building industry to 6 percent, of agricultural production to 2.6 percent. New important industrial capacities have been commissioned, providing, for instance, 2,657 megawatts of additional electrical output.

What is taking place is the fulfillment of important structural changes in the engineering, chemical and paper industries and other branches. Extensive construction and modernization of the infrastructure has continued. The economic policy of the state guarantees the stability of the currency as well as of the basic social certainties. The results achieved can fully stand the test of international comparisons.

In the capitalist countries the process of adopting economies to new, more challenging conditions is accompanied by profound crisis and upheaval, stagnating or declining production, the failure of entire branches, mass unemployment, uncontrollable inflation to an extent which cannot be mastered, the elimination of social facilities, and so on.

Our economy, in spite of existing problems, maintains a regular growth. It shows the undoubtable strength and possibilities of development justifying confidence in the future. This cannot be changed by the inventions of bourgeois propaganda which, by means of various guesses about our insurmountable difficulties merely insufficiently conceals efforts at diverting attention from its own insoluble situation.

The current exacting stage of development of our economy is accompanied by a number of difficulties and shortcomings causing some deviations from the aims of the Sixth 5-Year Plan.

The party Central Committee at his meetings, especially at the 11th meeting in August last year, has subjected them to a critical analysis, openly pointed out their subjective and objective causes. What is involved above all, says the article, is that the tasks of the plan are not fulfilled as comprehensively as is required; some sectors are lagging behind or are only mastering their tasks with considerable strain. In spite of a volume growth of production, the rate of the increase of efficiency, in spite of partial improvements, is not in accord with the tasks of the 5-Year Plan. The creation of the national income, even though it has grown by 14 percent in the past 3 years, has not quite reached the planned level and has been accompanied by a larger than planned demand on the resources of raw materials, commodities, energy, basic assets and imports.

Unfavorable developments in prices of exports and imports, connected partly with problems in the standards and quality of a portion of products and, partly, with insufficient standards in the work of foreign trade, puts additional demands on the utilization of resources created for export.

An objective assessment reveals that external influences have a considerable effect on current problems. Apart from the growth in prices of imported fuels, energy and raw materials, there are a number of further factors connected with new conditions in world markets. Our products find in capitalist markets rapidly sharpening competition and also, on more than one occasion, discriminatory measures. The necessity for a speedy development of the home fuel-energy base necessitates a concentration of extensive means, even at the price of a considerable limitation of other investment needs. Today roughly one-third of all industrial investments are allocated to its development. In general it can be said with justification that our economy today is resolving some of the most difficult tasks since the beginning of socialist construction. It has to tackle consequences which, from the time of the upheaval of prices in world markets, represent values amounting on the order of billions. The fact that in the course of the past 5 years, including the current year, three harvests have been unfavorably influenced by weather conditions, a fact which from 1976-1978 necessitated imports of roughly 4 million tons of grain mostly for convertible currencies, have also not been without influence on economic developments.

This year too, one has to reckon with the necessity of imports in view of the expected lower harvest. In full consideration of these and some other objective external factors, the documents of the CPCZ Central Committee openly and urgently point our the considerable share of subjective causes in current problems. We would be in a substantially more favorable situation in the fulfillment of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, in overcoming the consequences of new conditions, if everywhere and consistently resolutions which have been passed were translated into reality and the correct policy of the party and if great and small reserves at each and every sector were better utilized. The effectiveness of directing work, however, is so far not in accord with the new, substantially more exacting demands.

The sharp light of the new conditions reveals especially clearly the harmfulness of manifestations such as accepted routine, easygoing ways, a lack of discipline, an unwillingness to assert bold and innovative new approaches without which progress cannot be made and without which we cannot compete with the world. In the struggle for the further progress of our economy this must and will have to be resolved, above all in the sphere of directing work. There exists a fundamental offensive and, at the same time, realistic, response to the problems which have arisen. It is unequivocal: everywhere, with greater resolution, to translate into life the policy and the resolutions of the party, to more resolutely and more consistently combat irregularities and shortcomings and, with greater emphasis, to fulfill the course of higher demands.

The national economy, aided by cooperation with the USSR and the socialist community, has on the whole sufficient resources and forces to gradually master new, more demanding conditions, to achieve further development and create conditions for a constant fulfillment of the aims of the party.

The most difficult task which we are solving, like other countries, is the satisfaction of the growing needs for fuels, energy and propellants. The ways to overcome the fuel-energy obstacle for the further development of our economy have been set by the 15th congress. They are summed up in the conclusions of the 11th session of the CPCZ Central Committee, in the letter of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee of September of last year and in the decisions and aims of the party Central Committee Presidium and of the Czechoslovak Government on the fuel-energy issue in June this year.

Wherein resides the exactingness of this task? In the course of the Fifth 5-Year Plan the increment in imports of crude oil and natural gas from the USSR covered 92 percent of the entire increment of the whole consumption of energy. In the course of the Sixth 5-Year Plan it is necessary to cover from internal resources a considerable and substantially greater portion of the growth in consumption of fuels and energy.

Increases in coal extraction, which are possible only to a greater extent in the North Bohemian brown coal mines, are, however, connected with a number of difficulties: the transition to extraction in more difficult conditions with coal of lower quality; and the exceptional extent of investments needed.

All that gives rise to exceptional difficulties in guaranteeing the necessary increases in extraction and demands considerable efforts as well as growing costs.

For a fundamental, long-term, solution of our fuel-energy requirements we reckon on a fast development of the nuclear energy industry, on the basis of cooperation with the USSR, so that its share in electricity generation would reach some 20 percent in 1985. We take an active part in the fulfillment of a number of actions within the CEMA program to jointly guarantee the energy needs of member countries which will constitute a great contribution to long-term solutions of our fuel-energy problems.

In spite of all these measures it will be possible to cover the minimal necessary increments of fuel-energy resources in the Seventh 5-year Plan only under conditions that, at the same time, will reduce the excessive--if compared with the world--demands of the national economy on fuel-energy resources.

The results so far of the rationalization of consumption are not satisfactory. Compared with the tasks of the Sixth 5-Year Plan to achieve annually on average savings of 2.5 percent, in the years 1976-1978 savings of only 0.5 percent have been achieved, though existing possibilities of economies are considerable and well known. The policy of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and the Czechoslovak Government elaborates a comprehensive long-term program of economics and rationalization of consumption of all types of fuels and energy.

At the same time it is necessary to speedily utilize small reserves where it is possible without greater additional investments, through better organization and discipline. In order to substantially increase economic pressure on production it has been decided to introduce in a planned way increases in wholesale prices of fuel and energy for major consumers with the proviso that the impact must, to a decisive degree, be compensated by more economical production.

The main efforts to economize on fuel and energy are aimed at the sphere of production, but it would not be possible to leave aside the sphere of nonproductive consumption, the citizenry, services, and so on, which account for almost one third of consumption.

Especially in recent years consumption of all types of energy by the population has grown substantially faster--practically at twice the rate--than overall consumption in the national economy.

For this reason it has been necessary, in the framework of general efforts to rationalize consumption of fuels, to adjust retail prices in our country too. At the same time it is necessary to take into consideration that in the majority of capitalist countries prices of fuel and energy have grown in the period 1970-1977 by more than 100 percent, in France by 109 percent and in Italy by 130 percent. [paragraph continues]

The level of consumption of fuel and energy, naturally, is linked to the growth of living standards. But the point is that in the satisfaction of the growing needs of the population for energy, fuel and heat better management should be used. and that existing possiblities of economies should be better and more intensively exploited by means of the rational utilization of light and heating and of electrical appliances.

The demands of users that production and retail trade should insure, for instance, a greater range of light bulbs, that substantially greater attention should be paid to the effectiveness and economy of electric appliances, to the manufacture of a wide range of heat insulation materials for houses, apartments, and so on, are fully justified.

Equally justified are demands that national committees and housing enterprises should substantially increase attention to problems of economies of boiler rooms, supplies of heat and hot water and the like.

In the case of gasoline, apart from the high costs of imports of crude oil and oil products, these valuable commodities will, to an increasing degree, be processed by us in the large-scale capacities of the petrochemical industries which are building in the interest of meeting more fully the requirements of the economy for plastic materials, man-made fibers and other petrochemical products.

Alongside resolute measure to save propellants in state and economic organizations, as well as in motor transport, greater economies are also necessary in the consumption by the population, which amounts to more than half the total consumption of gasoline. One cannot overlook the fact that in our country, compared with capitalist countries, mass public transport is highly developed and broadly accessible thanks to considerable contributions from the entire society. Improvements on their quality and standards are now a justified demand. Retail prices of basic fuels have remained practically unchanged in our country since 1953, and that at a level lower than in 1937 when the price of a 100 kilograms of brown coal was Kcs20.80 in Prague and the price of hard coal was Kcs29.10. The price of one kwh of electricity was Kcs2.70, and one cubic meter of gas cost Kcs1.50.

Social costs were far from covering the costs of obtaining them. The growth of consumption, therefore, necessitated disproportional rises in subsidies out of the state budget. The higher income groups of the population, consuming more fuels and energy, took a greater share of the subsidies than others. Even after the adjustments which have been effected so some subsidies to retail prices of fuels and energy are being preserved. But the disproportionate burden on the budget has been reduced, a burden which was to the detriment of other pressing demands in society.

The dynamism and effectiveness of our economy in the coming years depend to a greater extent on guaranteeing fulfillment of the higher fuel and energy requirements. That is why this sector necessitates intensive and general attention, considerable means, active efforts as well as unavoidable sacrifices on the part of the entire society which, however, are a necessary condition for future developments.

The results of the implementation of the first 3 years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan show that even in the more difficult conditions the program of the 15th congress concerning living standards is being implemented. Even though the deceleration in the creation of the national income was necessarily reflected in the partial deceleration of the pace of growth of the living standards against the targets of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, decisive indices in this sphere, too, show an upward trend. [paragraph continues]

Personal consumption in 1976-78 rose an average of 2.6 percent a year; social consumption by 5.3 percent; incomes of the population by 4.3 percent; and average wages by 3.0 percent. Average wages amounted to Kcs2.517 as against Kcs1.937 at the beginning of the 1970's. Remuneration in agriculture attained the level of incomes in the national economy.

In the overall assessment of questions pertaining to living standards and social certainties, however, it is not a matter of individual constituents but what they add up to--the living standard in its entirety viewed from a long-term prospect with the consideration of all circumstances.

In the 1970's in particular, on the basis of measures which were carried out, a marked rise in personal and social consumption occurred in our country. Increased wages, together with the growing volume of social benefits to families with children and adjustments in pensions resulted in the further marked advancement of households into higher income levels, which was reflected in the overall growth of living standards and conditions.

Together with the qualitative improvement in the consumption of foodstuffs and industrial goods, society's expenditure for social and sickness benefit pensions, for education, health care, the development of recreational facilities and other services available either free of charge or largely subsidized by social funds, has increased every year.

The overall level of social consumption funds has already reached Kcs125 million, which amounts to Kcs8.260 per capita per annum.

Progress in housing construction is borne out by the fact that in 1976-78 approximately 1.2 million citizens moved into 397,000 new, modern apartments. Considerable sums are also spent on the improvement of living and working conditions and the reconstruction of better amenities for towns and villages.

In the development of the living standard an important place has been held and will continue to be held by an active wage policy. With the growth of labor productivity--the preconditions for stepping up its pace are created by the growing but up to now insufficiently utilized equipment of enterprises and workers with machinery and the not always fully utilized working hours-- proportionally wages in the production sphere will continue to grow.

Effective material stimulation, however, calls for a more marked differentiation of remuneration in accordance with what contributions people make to society. Rewarding good work and taking steps against bad work have nothing in common with equalitarianism, which, moreover, greatly hampers efforts to raise labor productivity. In the interest of maintaining necessary proportions of remuneration in the production and nonproduction spheres necessary wage adjustments for certain workers in education, health care and other spheres are carried out. In this it is necessary in the nonproduction sphere, too, to more effectively look for ways to improve quality and performance and save manpower than has been done up to now.

Of basic importance for the development of real incomes and wages was the fact that an essentially stable retail price level was maintained in our country. Its growth in the 1970-78 period was 104.6 percent. For the sake of comparison, suffice it to note that over the same period it reached, for instance, 207 in Denmark, 199 in France, 265 in Italy, 150 in the FRG, 192 in Norway, 166 in Austria, 269 in Great Britain and 358 in Yugoslavia. [paragraph continues]

The constant growth of real incomes and wages is proof of the considerable efforts in our country to insure that the consequences of the new conditions of economic development on the shaping of living standards are limited to a minimum.

Developments confirm that the evolution of retail prices in our country shows a high degree of stability. It is by no means a sweeping, unrestrained movement, as hostile propaganda would have it in order to arouse uncertainty.

Rumors that it has been decided to abolish free Saturdays and to make further adjustments to retail prices affecting foodstuffs and other processed goods lack substantiation. As was specifically emphasized by the 15th CPCZ Congress the demanding policy of price stability of goods designed to meet basic needs of life depends on many objective and subjective factors and calls for great efforts in the consistent implementation of all tasks of the Sixth 5-Year Plan. Its basic precondition is above all the success of efforts for high economies and effectiveness. The socialist economy, in safeguarding the planned growth of real incomes, must make sure that the retail prices in their entirety promote innovation in manufacturing, rationalization and desirable changes in the structure of production and consumption, and that they influence the desire ratio of supply and demand. The price adjustments carried out must be viewed from this angle.

In the sphere of safeguarding fuels and energy such fundamental and long-term changes in economic conditions have occurred that it was necessary to react to them in the sphere of retail prices as well.

As a contribution to the increased expenditure connected with this price adjustment, a number of adjustments to pensions were also carried out.

Our policy proceeds from the interaction between the results of production and the development of the living standards. The development of the living standard as a whole and of its individual constituents is not a matter of good will and wishes but, on the contrary and above all, a result of the development of objective relations and proportions of the national economy. It applies to the present and the future that the more successfully we advance in raising effectiveness, the greater will be the certainty of guaranteeing the attained level of living standards and the scope for their improvement.

Our society devotes considerable means to efforts for social assistance to families with children. This assistance, realized in a whole series of forms, has in its entirety already exceeded Kcs 30 billion annually and the amount spent is constantly growing. The integrated system of socioeconomic measures, health and social care, conditions for upbringing and education and other factors are to a significant degree contributing to the improvement of the situation of families with children.

This policy is to be continued in the future. In its realization, with a view to changing conditions, it is necessary to adopt various forms. It is necessary to take into account the level of consumption and changes in its structure, as well as other circumstances. One must not leave out of account also the fact that differences in the level and evolution of prices in neighboring countries, given the high level of tourism, lead to overspills of demand. [paragraph continues]

This problem with the current scope of tourism--some 20 million foreigners visited Czechoslovakia last year and more than 10 million people from Czechoslovakia went abroad--cannot be solved merely by customs duty measures or administrative bans on exports--which, incidentally, as far as manufactured goods such as childrens' clothing are concerned have been in force for a number of years--but calls for appropriate economic solutions. The transfer of the state subsidy on children's clothing from the retail prices to family allowances must be understood in this context. It was by no means a measure by which the state wanted to or did gain anything. The amount so far spent on preferential pricing of childrens' clothing, as against prices of clothing for adults, have in their full extent been transferred to family allowances. Moreover, the purchase of a not negligible amount of children's goods by foreign visitors must be taken into account. Since the allowance for children older than 14 or 15 has been increased, and as a rule clothing in children's sizes was unsuitable for them, and thus they were up to now excluded from benefiting from the preferential prices, the effect of compensation varies from family to family. Certain differences also arise from the fact that in individual families there was understandable, also a different level of consumption. In view of the prices, children's goods were not always used effectively. Efforts to meet the rapidly growing consumption made very considerable demands on the consumer industry. Over the past 4 years, for instancce, deliveries of knitwear alone increased by 17 percent, spun yarn underwear by more than 40 percent, and so on. Given the high consumption level of children's goods per child--that is, 12 to 13 articles of baby knitwear, 7 to 8 articles of knitted underwear, 11 to 12 units of hosiery goods--demand was not always fully met. All the more justified now is the demand that there be a sufficient supply of the entire range of children's goods, including the lower price ranges, that production and trade unfold the necessary efforts to attain this aim, taking into account different processing, choice of materials, and so forth. Any sort of assertion of narrow enterprise considerations and interests is particularly inadmissible in this sphere.

The main trend in the solution of tasks in the further development of our economy are, and will continue to be, active measures in the sphere of production, creation of resources, the struggle for higher labor productivity, for speeding up scientific-technologicial development, for efficiency. In accordance with the directives of the Central Committee and thanks to widespread labor efforts, preconditions are being created for overcoming the problems which have arisen in the implementation of the plan for the current year and for a smooth transition into the 1980's for broad-based activity in the preparation of the fuel-power complexes and of the entire economy for the coming winter, for insuring the fulfillment and, where possible, for overfulfillment of the planned targets in the extraction of coal and improvement of the functioning of transport.

Many enterprises and branches have already made up the January losses in production and others are striving to do so.

Great efforts are devoted to securing this year's harvest and fulfilling tasks in animal production.

However, life demands, and party decisions call for intensive efforts in all sectors and at all levels in order to overcome existing weaknesses and to fulfill as well as possible the tasks of the current year plan and the Sixth 5-Year Plan as a whole.

Work in the drafting of the Seventh 5-Year Plan aims at a more marked concentration of the forces and resources of the national economy on tasks and spheres which will be decisive in the mastering of still more demanding conditions afforded by the prospect into the 1980's. This calls above all for speeded up development of concentration and specialization, decisive progress in raising the quality of production, in utilizing and economizing of the fuel-energy and raw material components of the economy, in the utilization and modernization of basic assets and in overall effectiveness and cost efficiency.

Simultaneously with the preparation of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, following up measures realized in the Sixth 5-Year Plan and the experiment for higher effectiveness and quality currently being carried out, work is also in hand on the preparation of measures for improved planning and management.

They aim above all at strengthening the quality, balance, and substantiation [zduvodnenost] of the plan, at enhancing the rule of economic instruments in revealing and mobilizing reserves, at a sharper distinction between efficient and inefficient collectives.

Simultaneously with the preparation of measures for the period after 1980, it is constantly necessary to strive for a concrete perfectioning of management work, stressing that the smooth functioning of the economy demands that each component--beginning with ministries and ending with workshops; each level, top or bottom, consistently, observing deadlines, and with high quality--fulfill the set tasks. Therefore, nowhere--neither in production nor administration, in research, services or elsewhere--can cases of low labor discipline, loafing, low quality work, squandering of working hours, speculation, and so on be overlooked, since in the end everybody has to pay for them.

Justified and necessary criticism of these shortcomings, however, must be followed up everywhere by practical rectification steps. Socialist criticism expects that individual collectives will above all do their utmost to rectify shortcomings within their own spheres of competence.

Economic problems, which are currently arising make great demands on management and organizational work as well as political-educational work, calling for a stepped-up struggle against formalism, against the pursuit of external effects, and for the creation of an atmosphere of true cost efficiency, modesty and demanding approaches everywhere.

A directive on how to proceed was supplied by Comrade Gustav Husak, secretary general of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, who said at the conclusion of the 13th session of the party's Central Committee last March: "It is becoming ever more evident that the key aspect is, as they say, the subjective factor.

"Therefore, a demanding approach to management, from the central organs via production-economic units down to enterprises and plants and naturally also to the work of party organs, must constantly remain in the center of our attention. This is not being said for the first time but we have to return to it again and again; all the more so, since there are enough cases of irresponsibility in various sectors toward which competent organs maintain an attitude as though it was no concern of theirs. However, it is not just a matter of central apparatuses which must work more effectively then up to now but of overall discipline and disciplined work of every worker without exception. We cannot turn a blind eye to manifestations of low discipline at plants, just as among other categories of the working people, and try and evade their solution. [paragraph continues]

It is necessary to wage a struggle for a consistent implementation of tasks, for higher discipline, for honest and responsible work in every sector. Naturally, the higher the post, the greater the responsibility and the demands made on its holder.

"We have many outstanding people in all sectors; there are also places, however at which workers in leading positions fail to cope with their tasks for various reasons. In the deployment of people the principle applies that, given a sensitive approach, political and expert requirements must be met in full. A decisive criterion must be the successful fulfillment of tasks, otherwise society incurs losses, or at least work does not proceed as it should. We do not want to deviate from the principle of stability of cadres; it is not possible, however, to avoid necessary changes or to postpone them uselessly.

"Even less is it possible to tolerate instances of the abuse of position and violation of statutes and laws. We will have to deal with problems of cadre work much more intensively and put greater stress on an exacting approach in the selection and deployment of people."

Of decisive importance for further progress is now the consistent translation into life of the party policy, which has the support of our people, is acquitting itself well in practice, and points a realistic path to the future.

RUDE PRAVO EXPLAINS NEED FOR EXCHANGE OF PARTY CARDS

AU171215 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Aug 79 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "Frankly, Critically, Sincerely"]

[Excerpts] The process of exchanging party cards which is to take place at the beginning of next year has now entered its third, and a very important, phase.

The resolution of the 12th Central Committee session formulates the nature of this phase quite unambiguously, in demanding that the committees' talks with the members be frank and sincere; that one proceed from a profound knowledge of the individuals' work to date and of their share in the work of the party and basic organization, as well as of their approach to the tasks in party groups and the social organizations of the National Front and national committees--in brief, wherever the communists operate. The Central Committee placed particular emphasis on the creation of a suitable and truly comradely atmosphere, in which one of the most important principles of the Leninist style of party work would be fully implemented--the principle of criticism and self-criticism.

The first experience from the interviews show that the communists have grasped the political contents of one of the most significant intraparty actions between the 15th and 16th congresses and that they are combining their preparation for the interview with the fulfillment of most important tasks in their working places. At the same time the committees' dialog with party members is no one-sided affair. The communists are speaking frankly of the results of their work. They are speaking of their experience and making suggestions for a yet better implementation of the party line in the conditions in individual working places. They are also self-critically appraising their own shortcomings and pointing out their cause.

Numerous basic organizations are not waiting for interviews with the party members in September, October or November before giving them concrete assignments. In keeping with the strength, possibilities and abilities of individuals they are even now assigning to communists personal tasks that are positively influencing the implementation of the party's economic and social program.

The exchange of membership cards, in connection with interviewing everyone who owns a party membership card, establishes a wide scope for assessing how the CPCZ members and candidate members and their basic organizations are implementing the party's policy in practice. The period of preparations for the exchange of membership cards makes it possible to intensify individual work with the party members and candidate members also in party groups, where comradely frankness and a mutually exacting attitudes exclude the possibility of liberalism in the assessments and establish an atmosphere of irreconcilability toward mistakes and shortcomings, above all, those of a subjective nature.

The interviews in some of the basic organizations in the Jiri Dimitrov chemical works in Lovosice and in many other places have also uncovered numerous shortcomings in the management of production processes, the intensity of the implementation of the party's leading role and the development of intraparty democracy.

In the opinion of many communists, the basic organizations must exert greater pressure to ensure adherence to and all-round respect for the party statutes. This particularly concerns the constant renewal of the ideological and organizational unity, which is being disrupted by the individual's lack of discipline, the nonfulfillment of membership duties and the discrepancy between what a person says and what he is in fact doing for the party and the socialist society on his own initiative and outside the framework of his official and working duties.

The deed is the touchstone that reveals the value of every person. Even in the party there still are certain individuals who, so to speak, promise mountains while usually letting the deeds "run away." Deplorably, the instances are not rare when the "sweet life" of those who violate in principle of the unity of word and deed is made possible by mistakes in management. In many working places the standardization of the consumption of raw materials and other materials and of electric and thermal energy is poorly organized. Differentiated tasks for achieving the necessary savings are almost nonexistent. The losses of material values as a result of negligent storage of raw materials and other materials, and sometimes even of finished products, are great.

Let us also recall what a lot of lost time, resources and nerves are due to the insensitive, bureaucratic and sometimes almost high-and-mighty behavior of individuals in executive functions. Many a time we can witness how the justified critical remarks of communists and other working people who have all-social interests at heart are soothed away by conciliatory statements and by barely convincing assurances that the shortcomings in the plant or working place will not be repeated.

The party trains and places its members so that they can actively and creatively implement its policy. It combines trust and respect with an exacting appraisal of the results achieved.

It is impossible to live--and, let us add, to work--as of old. The hackneyed forms and methods, the outdated working methods, a superficial and inconsistent attitude and approach to the fulfillment of duties cannot insure the increasingly demanding tasks following from the dynamic development of the socialist society. That is why the basic party organizations are acting correctly in refusing, on the basis of a profound analysis, to orient a part of the executives toward the "global" achievement alone, or toward a low-level plan, so long as the qualitative production indexes remain unfulfilled or neglected. They are "burning their fingers" consciously and in the society's interests, and striving even despite the effects of difficult external and internal conditions to push through all-social interests and needs. They realize that it is impossible to "watch out" for volume alone, without regard for quality, or even to produce goods for which sales are not insured.

As our knowledge shows, the communists are approaching the interviews in the realization of their high responsibility for the success of the joint cause; in the certainty that even the difficult tasks of this year's plan can be fulfilled if all colleagues share in fulfilling them together with the party members and candidate members. That is why it is the constant duty of communists to eliminate more and more intensively from the common path all of the difficulties, mistakes and shortcomings in the way of speedier progress. The experience gained in the interviews carried out in July and in the first half of August shows that we are strong enough to do this.

BENO ATTENDS MEETING COMMEMORATING SLOVAK NATIONAL UPRISING

LD200555 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 18 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The revolutionary heritage of Slovak, Czech and Soviet partisans who 35 years ago in the Slovak national uprising raised their arms against the fascist occupiers was marked by citizens of the North Moravian Region on (?Bumbalka) Hill in the Beskydy Mountains today. Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, stressed in his speech that the insurgent people and their armed forces, operating in the rear of the fascist enemy, had raised the banner of armed struggle for the restoration of the free state of Czechs and Slovaks on new foundations for its just social and national establishment and for a new foreign orientation. This was proof of the revolutionary strength and ability of the people, the working class and its political vanguard, the CPCZ. Afterwards thousands of participants in today's peace rally on (?Bumbalka) Hill saw a rich cultural and sports program.

BRIEFS

COUNTERFEIT DOLLAR BILLS--Czechoslovak security organs have apprehended a foreign national individual who was selling counterfeit dollar banknotes in Prague. The individual had $1,210 in counterfeit bills in his possession. [Prague PRACE in Czech 15 Aug 79 p 3 AU]

WEST, SOUTH BOHEMIAN HARVEST--In the course of the preceding week farmers in West Bohemia reaped grain on 10,000 hectares, thereby completing grain harvest on 7.3 percent of the sown area. In South Bohemia farmers have harvested grain crops from 8.5 percent of the sown area to date. [Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 14 Aug 79 p 1 AU]

AGRICULTURAL FIRES--Through the end of July 31 fires occured in Slovak agricultural enterprises, causing damage totaling almost Kcs1.5 million. In the course of the harvest alone a total of 22 fires broke out in Slovakia, causing damage totaling Kcs332,000. [Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 14 Aug 79 pp 1, 2 AU]

ABSENTEEISM IN SLOVAKIA--In the first 6 months of the year a total of 11,140 employees were absent daily from their places of work in Slovakia owing to illness or accidents. The time thus lost represents 2,016,299 calendar days. [Bratislava VECERNIK in Slovak 14 Aug 79 p 4 AU]

TRAIN COLLISION IN LIBEREC--A train accident near the Hodkovice railway station in Liberec District, when a freight train collided with a stationary set of railroad cars, caused damage estimated at more than Kcs10 million. The collision was caused by the train dispatcher in the Hodkovice station. The engine-driver and his assistant were slightly injured. [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 13 Aug 79 p 2 AU]

STOPH MEETS WITH USSR'S KIRILLIN ON SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION

LD180611 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1449 GMT 17 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--GDR Premier Willi Stoph received on Friday Prof Vladimir Kirillin, USSR deputy premier and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, at the end of the visit of a Soviet delegation of scientists. They stayed during the last few days at combines and research institutions of the GDR.

The partners in the talk appraised the results attained in discussions on the setting of main trends for scientific and technological cooperation between the GDR and the USSR for the period till 1990 as a significant step for the accelerated solving of important tasks of scientific and technological progress. On the basis of agreements reached by Erich Honecker and Leonid Brezhnev during the Crimea meeting, they emphasized that the coordination of long-term targets for science and technology would be continued in the proven manner with the cooperation of scientists from the two countries.

The two politicians described as particularly important the accelerated development of highly effective processes for the production and rational application of energy and for a thrifty utilization of raw materials and materials. Great attention had to be paid also in the future to the scientific and technological level and quality of machines, apparatus and consumer goods.

Vladimir Kirillin emphasized that the close working contacts of long standing and the regular exchange of experiences with the GDR Ministry of Science and Technology had again given proof of their usefulness. He was also impressed by the good results obtained and the efforts for achievements made by collectives of research scientists, designers, and technologists, whom he met during his visits to Berlin, Halle, Erfurt and Dresden.

USSR Ambassador Petr Abrasimov took also part in the friendly talk.

WILLI STOPH ADDRESSES RUSSIAN LANGUAGE CONGRESS

LD181840 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 2110 GMT 17 Aug 79 LD

[Toast by Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, at a reception for participants in the Fourth International Congress of Teachers of Russian Language and Literature at the Palace of the Republic in Berlin on 17 August--recorded]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, dear friends and comrades: It is with pleasure that I perform the task assigned to me by the sponsor of this congress, Erich Honecker, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, to cordially welcome you and convey to you his personal greetings. [applause]

You have completed strenuous days of work. But it seems to me that these efforts have been worthwhile. We agree with the [word indistinct] opinions expressed by you that the Fourth International Congress of Teachers of Russian Language and Literature has produced rich results. At your congress it has been impressively underlined--as in the cultivation and dissemination of Russian language and literature--that science and education have a high level of responsibility. Detente and securing world peace, science and culture, are important elements of cooperation between states. The GDR feels a deep obligation toward this cooperation in the interests of securing peace and stabilizing security in Europe and in all regions of the world. Peace and the happiness of mankind characterize the meaning of socialism, and are its basic humanistic concern.

The 40th anniversary of the day on which the criminal German imperialism unleashed World War II will be marked soon. In liberating mankind from the scourge of Hitlerite fascism, great efforts were required on the part of the Soviet people and those peoples allied with them in the anti-Hitler coalition. The Soviet people bore the main burden of the struggle.

The important influence of the Soviet Union on the decisive areas of social life is primarily responsible for the visible success on the path to peaceful coexistence in Europe. Only in the process of detente does lasting peace have good chances. The realization of the SALT II treaty can become an important and effective step in limiting the arms race. It can give a further impetus to the international striving for an end to the arms race, which is the key issue in the attainment of peace. It is, however, the responsibility of all peace-loving people of every continent to end the attempts of those who persistently and dangerously threaten detente and peace.

(?We consider the most important aim of the) meritorious efforts by the representatives of science, education and culture, the work which unites their peoples and is dedicated to humanism and social progress, to be the securing of peace and the promotion of detente and disarmament.

I hope that you, foreign guests, have had the opportunity to get to know our country and the life of the people a little better in the 30th year of the GDR. We are making great efforts to guarantee our citizens a life of peace and social security in order to mould more and more deeply and comprehensively the humanism of socialist society. We do this in close alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist fraternal states which are united in solidarity with all those fighting for freedom, democracy and social progress. We wish you much success in the (?evaluation) of the experience and knowledge gained during the congress. [applause]

IRANIAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS LETTERS OF CREDENCE TO HONECKER

LD171352 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1256 GMT 17 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today received Dr Ahmad Shahsa, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the GDR, who presented his letters of credence. In the discussion which followed, Erich Honecker and Ambassador Dr Ahmad Shahsa concurred in their desire to develop mutually advantageous relations between the two states and fruitful cooperation in the interests of peace and to the benefit of the peoples. They came out against the peace-endangering policy of imperialism, especially in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf region. The chairman of the State Council asked Ambassador Shahsa to convey his best wishes to the leader of the Iranian revolution, Ayatollah Khomeyni, and to Mehdi Bazargan, prime minister of the Provisional Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

VISIT OF SOUTH YEMEN DELEGATION REPORTED

AU171300 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Aug 79 p 2 AU

[ADN Berlin dispatch: "Meeting With PDRY Delegation at the National Council: Comradely Cooperation To Be Further Deepened"]

[Summary] "Prof Dr Erich Correns, president of the National Council of the GDR National Front, received on Wednesday [15 August] a delegation of the national leadership of the organization of the PDRY People's Defense Committee, which is visiting the GDR at the invitation of the National Council. [paragraph continues]

It is led by Ahmad Hamid Mulhi, member of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party and president of the Organization of the People's Defense Committee.

"At the friendly meeting, which was also attended by Ahmad Abduh Rajih, PDRY ambassador to the GDR, the interlocutors expressed their satisfaction that the relations between the GDR National Front and the Organization of the PDRY People's Defense have developed well. The two sides stated their readiness to further deepen the comradely cooperation."

On the same day Werner Kirchhoff, vice president of the National Council of the GDR National Front, informed the Yemeni guests about the development of the National Front into a socialist people's movement as well as about the topical tasks of the National Front committees.

"During its visit of several days the PDRY delegation will study the activities and work experiences of the National Front committees in Halle, Leipzig, and Frankfurt (Oder) Bezirke."

HAMBURG DPA: TALKS WITH FRG HELD AFTER INTERRUPTION

LD171250 Hamburg DPA in German 1052 GMT 17 Aug 79 LD

[Summary] East Berlin--A new round of intra-German negotiations on the reciprocal cancellation of charges paid by trucks traveling between the two German states started in East Berlin today. They are being conducted by Bonn's permanent representative, State Secretary Gaus, and Hans Nimmrich, departmental head in the GDR Finance Ministry.

These are the first talks between Bonn and East Berlin after a break of several months. Intra-German relations became strained at the end of March as a result of various GDR measures including the expulsion of a West German television correspondent. That brought intra-German negotiations to a standstill.

At the end of the talks, which lasted over 1 hour, Bonn's permanent representative in the GDR, Gaus, spoke at a press conference of a "first positive round of negotiations" after several months during which difficulties "beyond the customary level" in intra-German relations had occurred. Further talks with the GDR are planned for the coming weeks. Gaus warned, however, against overrating these new talks, "for the times are difficult."

The next round of talks on transport has been fixed for 17 September. Gaus stressed that as far as the Federal Government is concerned, the inclusion of West Berlin is a prerequisite for the conclusion of an agreement.

The intra-German dialog will continue on 11 September with a new round of talks on a veterinary agreement. This will be followed by the resumption of talks on a scientific agreement.

EL SALVADOR CP LEADER SHAFICK APPEALS FOR UNITY

For an analysis of the current political situation in his country by Jorge Shafick Handal, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of El Salvador, published by East Berlin HORIZONT Issue No 33/1979, see the Central America section of the 17 August Latin America DAILY REPORT.

JANOS KADAR OUTLINES HUNGARIAN FOREIGN POLICY

LD171948 Budapest MTI in English 1716 GMT 17 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, August 17 (MTI)--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, has written an article entitled "Peace--the Common Interest of All Peoples" for the NEW HUNGARIAN QUARTERLY, an English-language periodical published from Budapest. The writing is carried in the quarterly's latest number.

Dealing with the foreign policy of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Hungarian Government, the introductory part of the article points out that "in Hungary hostility to war and love of peace is one of the most forcefully effective political factors."

Janos Kadar goes on to say: "The cause of peace can be served in a number of ways. International conferences have an important role in this activity, as do bilateral talks on the occasion of official visits. My own experience has strengthened my conviction that meetings by leaders of countries with differing social systems can successfully aid the improvement of the international situation and the consolidation of security. It is part of the heritage of the distant past, and of the cold war years, that even the nations of Europe do not know each other well. What is more, owing to distortions that spring from prejudices they entertain false views about each other's lives and conditions. We are therefore not only in favour of the meeting of responsible leaders, but also of honest information, cultural exchanges, and mass tourism because these too help bring the nations closer to each other and serve the cause of peace."

The author of the article mentioned that till now he had visited capitalist countries on seven occasions including his participation at the 1960 UN General Assembly session and at the Helsinki Conference. He established: "The visits to Finland, Austria, Italy, the Federal Republic of Germany and France were judged useful by the (?visits) as well, they served the interests of both the Hungarian people and of the inhabitants of those countries, helping to develop bilateral contacts and thus contributing to the cause of peace and the progress of detente both in Europe and generally. The experiences of negotiations confirmed that mutually advantageous and useful cooperation was possible between countries with differing social institutions, and even such as were part of different political, economic and military alliances, as long as the parties to such negotiations were guided by the desire to discover shared interests and by a sense of responsibility."

The HSWP CC first secretary goes on to write:

"Since the existence of the Hungarian People's Republic, the country's relations with its allies, the socialist countries progressing along the same road, and with the young nation-states liberated from the colonial yoke have been developing organically and without a break. This was followed with some delay, by the normalization of our relations with developed capitalist countries. By now, however, our political relations are settled in this direction as well, it should also be said that this normalization was produced by a meeting of our intentions and those of the given other party. Fundamentally the result was made possible by three factors: achievements in socialist construction at home that have received international recognition as well, furthermore a shift in international power relations favourable to the forces of socialism progress and peace, and finally, the gaining ground of the ideas and policy of peaceful coexistence."

According to Janos Kadar, "the consistency of an open and honest foreign policy based on firm principles contributes to the international standing of the Hungarian People's Republic.

This means in the first place that it is unambiguously clear where we belong and what our objectives are. It is generally known that Hungary is a member of the Warsaw Treaty Organization and of CMEA.... Our friendly good relations with our allies, the socialist countries, are the cornerstone of our international activities as a whole. We support the peoples of the former colonies fighting for their freedom and development, and wish to deal honestly with the developed capitalist countries on the basis of the principle of peaceful coexistence, endeavouring to cooperate with all those responsible leaders who take a realistic view of factors that endanger peace, and [who] themselves desire to further detente.

"A clear position, based on matters of principle, has its own importance. The countries of the world, when dealing with us, know precisely what they can expect. There can be no misunderstanding concerning the side we are on. Our policy does not wobble, we have proved it that the work of the Hungarian Government can be counted on. The long experience of our party shows that such a policy best accords with the interests of the Hungarian people, our international allies, and all others we deal with. The advantages are not transitory or merely apparent, but lasting, and as a result our country is properly judged and esteemed by other states. That is why we wish to continue with this policy in the future."

Then the writer of the article underlines the two basic features of the policy of the Hungarian party and government: firmness on questions of principle and flexibility in practice. Then he says: "The strengthening of socialist national unity is one of the most important guarantees of reaching our set objectives. As led by the working class and its party, the political alliance hammered into shape within the Patriotic People's Front expresses the productive unity of every class and section of society, of men and women who differ in ideology, members of the party and those outside, the faithful and atheists, and members of the country's national minorities, in the interests of the shared socialist objectives."

The first secretary of the HSWP CC then establishes:

"The world is at the cross-roads. Whether humanity will take the road to peace or to a world war is being decided. In Hungary the cause of peace and of socialism are linked directly and concretely, because under the circumstances of war or even a tense international situation, it is impossible to do truly effective constructive work. The Hungarian People's Republic therefore puts its full weight behind the fight for peace, exploiting every opportunity to prevent the outbreak of a new world war, and in support of disarmament and international detente. Peaceful coexistence is not, by us, interpreted as a mere absence of war, but as a comprehensive mode of existence of countries with differeing social systems which presupposes normal political relations, the widest possible economic and cultural cooperation, personal contacts and mutually advantageous agreements."

"It can be observed these days in connection with detente that a number of capitalist politicians and ideologues confuse what is of the essence and what merely a phenomenon, thus wrongly interpreting the international situation. Some of them have reached the conclusion that peaceful coexistence and the process of international detente unilaterally favour the socialist countries and are therefore unfavourable for capitalist countries, causing them difficulties. To tell the truth, the roots of the present, and far from small, problems of the capitalist countries should not be sought in outside factors. History bears witness that such difficulties cannot be overcome by cold-war or war-like methods. The waxing of international detente is equally in the interests of capitalist and socialist countries."

Touching upon the most important world political issues of these days Janos Kadar notes that "SALT II and the other agreements we hope will follow are not only militarily important, inasmuch as they put a break on, or call a halt to, the arms race, but they may well have a major effect on the international political situation as a whole.

Ill-minded calculations that a potentiation of the arms race can create insurmountable difficulties for the Soviet Union and the socialist countries is an illusion and evidence of a criminally narrow angle of vision."

"The calm attitude and wise policy of the Soviet Union are reassuring for the nations. Its efforts in the cause of peace also express the desires and endeavours of the Hungarian nation. We therefore consider their support as our fundamental objective. Like the other socialist countries, however, though systematically maintaining our policy of peace, we cannot abdicate our right to take good care of the independence of our nation, and the defence of its socialist achievements."

In conclusion of his article, Janos Kadar expresses the profound conviction that the dwindling number of cold warriors are no longer able to force the world to change course, deflecting it from the road of detente.

MEHES-LED MSZMP DELEGATION RETURNS FROM TALKS IN POLAND

LD171826 Budapest MTI in English 1709 GMT 17 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, August 17 (MTI)--The delegation of the HSWP's Budapest Committee, which visited Warsaw under the leadership of Lajos Mehes, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee and first secretary of the Budapest Committee, returned to Hungary on Friday. It conducted talks in the Polish capital with Alojzy Karkoszka, secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and first secretary of the Warsaw Party Committee. They signed an agreement regarding cooperation between the two capitals.

VIETNAMESE GENERAL, DELEGATION ARRIVE 17 AUGUST

LD171204 Budapest MTI in English 1033 GMT 17 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, August 17 (MTI)--At the invitation of Army General Lajos Czinege, Hungarian minister of defence, Colonel-General Chu Huy Man, member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Political Committee, head of the Main Political Division of the Vietnamese People's Army, arrived for an official, friendship visit--at the head of a delegation--in Budapest Friday morning.

OFFICIALS RECEIVE AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE, OUTGOING DPRK ENVOY

LD181738 Budapest MTI in English 1019 GMT 18 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, August 17 (MTI)--Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, received Dr Jozsef Benyi, Hungary's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary accredited to the Republic of France, who is to leave for his post soon.

Kim Chae-suk, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, left Budapest for good. Prior to his departure, the ambassador was received on a farewell call by Karoly Nemeth, secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, Gyorgy Aczel, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and by Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly.

IRAN'S KHOMEYNI LOSING ALLIES BECAUSE OF RELIGIOUS MEASURES

LD191238 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0710 GMT 19 Aug 79 LD

[Gyorgy Onodi commentary]

[Text] The Islamic revolution that overthrew the shah has in fact been struggling from the outset with the problem that the majority of the country's population does not adhere to the Shi'ite faith and is not of Persian nationality. But behind the religious and national minority contradictions deeper conflicts are hidden. This is the theme of Gyorgy Onodi's commentary:

When the new Iranian press law appeared, it was not the leftwing organizations that came on to the streets, but the Tehran masses. Yet the Islamic militia groups still answered by occupying the headquarters of the Feda'i-ye organization that calls itself Marxist; and the government spokesman also made a statement to the effect that there was a counter-revolutionary plot in the country--indeed, he led one to suspect that the progressive forces were behind this.

If Khomeyni were to come up with a complete program, including the key questions of agriculture, industry and oil, even today he still might have all the Iranian people behind him--I'm not talking about the leftwing--as he did when he called on them to fight the shah. But it seems that the spread of Islam to every sphere of life is more important for the ayatollah than the settling of the mounting economic difficulties and the internal problems that accumulated under the monarchy. The natural consequence of all this is that he is gradually losing certain allies, including those who cannot be called leftwing. The most (?striking) example is that of the national minorities, but even more dangerous than this, perhaps, is the bazaar that formerly financed Khomeyni's movement--in order, of course, to take over the place and role of the multinational companies in the Iranian economy. The bazaar is not moving for the moment, and even if one cannot predict when this will happen, one can foresee a break between the Shi'ite clergy striving for the preservation of archaic conditions and the national bourgeoisie.

What has happened and is happening now is a highly dangerous endeavor. The Islamic leaders are directing their fire at the leftwing on the assumption that this measure will not be contested by the bazaar. Only this is small comfort to those who are basically disappointed and dissatisfied and who took their places alongside the mullahs primarily for the sake of a larger slice of bread. So the dissatisfaction of the disappointed can only grow, and neither the salvos aimed at the leftwing nor the banning of demonstrations will do anything to help it.

REPORTAGE ON CONSTITUTION DAY EVENTS, ADDRESSES BY OFFICIALS

Bela Biszku in Miskolc

LD192314 Budapest MTI in English 1733 GMT 19 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, Aug 19, MTI--A Constitution Day public meeting was held on Sunday in eastern Hungarian Miskolc. Bela Biszku, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers party addressed the gathering. He said: "The changes in foreign economic conditions have made it more urgent than ever before that we render closer economic cooperation with the countries in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. Within the CMEA, the labour division, plan coordination among member-countries, and advanced cooperation aimed at raising technical standards and goods competitiveness furnish us an important basis for solving our problems.

"The international conditions of our socialist construction work are unchanged. The possibilities of our international cooperation with capitalist world are not bad at present. The cold war circles did not succeed in snapping the process of detente. The fact that as a result of the Soviet Union's steadfastness aimed at agreement, the United States finally signed the second strategic arms limitation treaty--which is yet to be ratified by the U.S. Senate--marks the success of peace-loving forces. It is to be hoped that after the ratification of this treaty talks may be held for further arms limitation.

"As regards the world's old areas of tension, the situation continues to be explosive in the Middle East. The United States rigidly adheres to its selfish strategic interests in the region and it disregards that ousted from their homeland, the Palestinian people have to live homeless. As for Asia, China's hegemonistic policy has created grave tensions. China has committed aggression against Socialist Vietnam and is threatening to launch fresh attacks. Just like the peoples of Laos and Cambodia, the Vietnamese people who have suffered a lot from imperialist aggression, are heroically resisting the Chinese pressure and are determined to defend their country from Chinese intruders. In their war of self-defence, the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia can count on our solidarity."

Continuing his address Bela Biszku, member of the HSWP Political Committee, said:

"Anti-imperialist fight is continuing on a global level indicating that nations have had enough of dictators and puppet regimes unihibitedly serving the Americans. The latest to resort to arms were the people of Nicaragua who defeated and ousted dictator Somoza despite the fact that till the last moment the United States tried everything to save the Somoza regime. Like other nations of the world, the Hungarians too have extended their anti-imperialist solidarity to Nicaragua, whose people have won their independence.

"In concurrence with the entire Hungarian working people, our party and government will continue their foreign policy as till now. Its most important feature is that we will strengthen our friendly alliance and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and we will further develop our unity with all peace-loving and progressive forces. Besides, we will spare no efforts for consolidating and advancing peaceful coexistence and international cooperation."

Antal Apro in Turkeve

LD182314 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 18 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, August 18 (MTI)--On the occasion of August 20, the day of the Hungarian Constitution, the HSWP Town Committee of Turkeve, the Town Council and the local Patriotic People's Front Organization arranged a mass meeting at Turkeve, central Hungary. Antal Apro, member of the HSWP Political Committee and president of the National Assembly, made the festive speech.

In his address Antal Apro praised the Hungarian people's achievements in building socialism that were mirrored also in the country's socialist Constitution. The speaker underlined that the past decades of the socialist constructive work had proved that the Constitution had fulfilled its task, served well the Hungarian working people's interests and the construction of the socialist society and had become a source of new outstanding achievements. "It has been of invaluable assistance in attaining our great achievements that we could always rely in our work and struggle in the past decades on the fraternal support of the socialist countries' community first of all of the Soviet Union", said Antal Apro and then he spoke about the major stipulations of the socialist Hungarian Constitution.

"The leading role, influence and prestige of our party in the social and state life are expressed by the stipulations of the Constitution saying that: 'The Marxist-Leninist party of the working class is the society's leading force. By including it in the Constitution, our party's programme concerning the complete building up of socialism has become a national programme, the common cause of our whole society...our Constitution stipulates that the Hungarian People's Republic is a socialist state in which workers in towns and villages exercise power by elected deputies who are responsible to the people. This is well expressed also by the composition of the Hungarian National Assembly. Our of 352 deputies 157 are workers, 49 cooperative farm members and 146 deputies are intellectuals or of other professions. Also church representatives are among the members of parliament. In accordance with the increasing social role and activities in public life of women, there are 101 women deputies in the National Assembly", said Antal Apro.

Then Antal Apro said about the realization of socialist legality: "There is firm legal order in the Hungarian People's Republic. Our citizens do not only accept but take an active share in the enforcement of our laws and in defending the socialist order. The past 30 years were rich in successes and struggles. It is true, there were sudden standstills and grave mistakes, too, and we have learnt from them. Our country's working people all strata of our society have reached unity in the course of shared work, and shared struggle. Hungary's workers are backing our party's policy. This agreement in hard struggles and in attaining great results between the party and the people has been unfolding on the basis of the socialist programmes that have been worded at our party's congress.

"Our socialist system guards faithfully and develops further in a creative manner our historical traditions. It is in this spirit we are commemorating year by year King Stephen I who, recognizing the necessities of history had founded a firm state along the Rivers Danube and Tisza more than 1,000 years ago and laid down by that action the main guarantee of Hungary's national existence. So, in accordance with old traditions, we consider 20 August also as the day of commemoration of King Stephen I", said in conclusion the president of the Hungarian Parliament.

Mass Meeting in Debrecen

LD181818 Budapest MTI in English 1750 GMT 17 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, August 17 (MTI)--The Hajdu-Bihar County Committee and Debrecen Town Committee of the Patriotic People's Front arranged a mass rally at east Hungarian town Debrecen on Friday in honour of the day of Hungarian Constitution. Present at the mass meeting were workers of factories, enterprises and institutes of Debrecen as well as workers and members of cooperative farms from various regions of County Hajdu-Bihar.

After the sounds of the national anthem Gyorgy Sikula, first secretary of the county party committee, made the opening address and then Imre Gyori, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, delivered a speech.

Imre Gyori Speech

LD181820 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 17 Aug 79 LD

[Text] In the first part of his speech at the Constitution Day rally today in Debrecen, Imre Gyori, MSZMP Central Committee secretary, recalled the figure of King Stephen, founder of the state; then he spoke of the significance of our Constitution.

We are progressing in keeping with the letter and the spirit of our Constitution, he said, and the devoted work of our people is embodied in new factories, in old and new towns which are improving all the time. After giving details of the results of our socialist construction Imre Gyori spoke of the most important questions of our time:

[Gyori--begin recording] The roots of the socialist order are deep and strong in our country, the power of the working class is firm and so is its main political basis, the worker-peasant alliance. The leading role of the party and the working class is asserting itself. A guarantee of the preservation of our achievements and of further progress is the fact that this cohesion has grown stronger, the domestic political situation in the Hungarian People's Republic is calm and well-balanced. This was confirmed again by the understanding with which the public received the government decree which came into force on 23 July. Our party has always paid close attention to the opinion of the working people and the stand taken by them and has done so particularly now. With the knowledge of the opinion of the population we can say with conviction that the people took notice of the necessity of the measures. The statements made at the forums of public life reflect at the same time a strong resolve to do something to ease our common problems and to make the development of our economy better balanced. Our domestic political life has been stirred up, the espousal of commitments and resolute action and criticism of undesirable phenomena have grown stronger. This is the correct way and we experience it day after day. We therefore profess with conviction that the party and the masses want the same thing. They regard the same problems in the same way, urge the same solutions and hold the same views on the possibilities of development. Our party and government highly value the political maturity and discipline of the population, as well as its constructive attitude. Their resolve is strengthened and they take note of the confidence manifested again with a sense of deep responsibility and act accordingly. The most important thing in our activity is to prepare the conditions for production and economic activity also in the future in such a way that they should provide free scope for the initiatives of the working people and for effective work done responsibly.

The assertion of the right to work, guaranteed by the Constitution, must mean in our time that the best qualified and most diligent people should work in the places where they can give most to society and at the same time the collective and the individual should both gain from it. In the spirit of our Constitution the socialist principle of distribution must be given wider scope. For this reason the party leadership and the government are aiming to develop and transform our wage system so that it gives more possibility than hitherto for differentiation in proportion to the work done and the achievement. Those who work well should earn a great deal more and those who work badly should really feel the disadvantages of their attitude and our situation also in their wages. In the spirit of our Constitution we must work for the further development of culture which gives more content to human life. In public education, for instance, we must do much more than we have done so far to provide equal opportunities for study, so that the different social position of the families and their conditions of life should play an even smaller role in the development of the pupils. Encouragement must be given to the objective of preparing our youth well for meeting the growing demand made on them, which means that they should perhaps learn several trades.

To provide for all these conditions is primarily the task of the central leadership but not its alone. The responsibility and role of the leadership is very great at all levels in insuring that the creative will of the workers and their readiness to act, their many initiatives should find a proper outlet.

MSZMP ISSUES STATEMENT ON SOCIALIST COMPETITION

LD190708 Budapest MTI in English 1710 GMT 18 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, August 18 (MTI)--The Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party issued a statement about the labour competition which is unfolding in various sectors of the Hungarian economy in honour of the 12th party congress convened for spring 1980 as well as of 4th April, 1980, the 35th anniversary of Hungary's liberation.

The statement stresses:

"The Central Committee of our party notes with pleasure that collectives working in the industry, agriculture and in other fields of the national economy have made labour pledges in honour of the forthcoming 12th party congress and the 35th anniversary of Hungary's liberation."

"The Central Committee greets and pays tribute to the initiatives made by socialist brigades and collectives. The drive that has become a nation-wide movement is another proof of the agreement with the party's policies and of the readiness for action in service of the wealth of the socialist homeland. The realization of the pledges greatly contributes to the accomplishment of the plans and it also strengthens the socialist approach towards work, what is an indispensable source of the progress under the more difficult economic conditions."

"We have come to the stage of development when we have to consolidate the achievements realized in material production and in the improvement of the nation's living conditions and when we have to lay down the foundations of the conditions for continued progress."

"The initiatives offered by socialist brigades and company collectives are in compliance with the country's economic political objectives and with the stipulatings of the people's economic plans. It is good that the pledges focus on increasing the economical production, sales, profitability and labour productivity as well as on improving the efficiency of production and the quality of the products. The pledges aim at promoting foreign trade as laid down in the plan, at boosting economical exports and offsetting losses caused in agriculture by rough weather. Among the pledges especially those stand out which further austerity with materials, with energy and with imports and careful management of the country's assets. It is in the interest of both the population as a whole and of individuals to realize these endeavours as fully as possible in all fields of work and life."

"The Central Committee is convinced that, like in case of labour competitions before, the workers will honestly accomplish the obligations they pledged, contributing also this way to the successful implementation of the 1979 and 1980 people's economic plans and to the foundation of the 6th five-year plan. For this end it is essential that the party, state and social organs, the economic leaders and managers ensure the conditions for fulfilling the pledges, encourage and back workers' creative initiatives. The communists and young communists should lead the way and set an example in accomplishing the tasks."

"The Central Committee greets the appeal for joining the labour competition issued by the National Trade Union Council and the Young Communist League Central Committee. It supports the initiatives of the Patriotic People's Front committees to launch actions for settlement development, as well as environmental protection and decoration."

"The Central Committee decided to award 25 congress banners to companies, cooperatives and institutes having an outstanding performance in the labour competition in honour of the congress and the liberation on the basis of the 1979 and 1980 results and to present 80 congress diplomas to socialist brigades with outstanding successes. The congress banners and diplomas are to be handed over on May 1, 1981."

REPORTAGE ON FRG CHANCELLOR SCHMIDT VISIT

17 August Arrival

LD171318 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 17 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Helmut Schmidt, federal chancellor of the FRG, arrived in Poland today for a working visit. The visitor was welcomed on Hel Peninsula by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee.

Talks With Gierek

LD171816 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 17 Aug 79 LD

[Text] As was announced before, FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has arrived on a 2-day working visit to Poland. The chancellor was met at Hel by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee and the ceremony was attended by Waclaw Piatkowski, director of the Foreign Affairs Department at the PZPR Central Committee; Jozef Czyrek, undersecretary of state at the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Tadeusz Fiszbach, first secretary of the Gdansk Party Voivodship Committee who was leading a group of representatives of the voivodship authorities; and Jerzy Wojcik, deputy director of the Chancery of the PZPR Central Committee Secretariat. Werner Ahrens, FRG ambassador to Poland, was also present.

Today, a meeting was held between Edward Gierek, first secretary of the Central Committee, and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. Prospects for development of bilateral relations and international questions were discussed, particularly concerning security and cooperation in Europe.

DPA on Beginning of Talks

LD171744 Hamburg DPA in German 1604 GMT 17 Aug 79 LD

[Excerpts] Gdansk--Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Polish party chief Edward Gierek have begun their 2-day exchange of talks at Hel Peninsula today on the basis of a positive assessment of German-Polish relations. State Secretary Klaus Boelling spoke of a "good beginning as expected" of the talks which took place in one of Gierek's villas.

The government spokesman spoke of the relationship of trust between the two politicians. He expressed the hope that their exchange of views will further contribute to keeping the German-Polish dialog going.

According to Boelling, the chancellor and the party chief spoke in their first round of private talks about their latest meetings with Pope John Paul II, the developments in the Middle East and the international problems of energy supplies. Gierek, with reference to new coal deposits in the eastern part of Poland, told Schmidt of the principal Polish interest in projects of coal liquefaction. However, the government spokesman pointed out that this must not be regarded as additional German-Polish cooperation which goes beyond present projects.

Boelling placed the chancellor's visit on the same level as his visits this year to Bulgaria and Hungary (in September). According to Boelling, Schmidt proceeds from the premise that the smaller and medium-sized European states must, within the limits of their powers, insure that the process of detente continue.

According to Boelling, the present position of German-Polish relations is spontaneously regarded as "good" by Jozef Czyrek, under secretary of state at the Polish Foreign Ministry. The talks on the continuation of the resettlement of ethnic Germans from Poland are included in this area.

More on 17 August Talks

LD172335 Hamburg DPA in German 2154 GMT 17 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Gdansk--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has underlined in his talks with Polish party chief Edward Gierek that the additional armament of NATO as a counterbalance to the Soviet arms endeavors would have to be allied to arms control efforts. Schmidt explained NATO's concept in this area to Gierek on Friday in the first round of the 2 days of exchanges of views on the Baltic Hel Peninsula.

Government spokesman Klaus Boelling told journalists tonight that the chancellor underlined that Bonn attached importance to the simultaniety of additional armament and arms control steps, with which the whole of the East-West dialog about arms limitation is to be got under way. The need for further armament-political [as received] endeavors recognized by the two sides is to be referred to on Saturday in a brief joint statement which is to pay tribute to the results of the talks.

According to Boelling, Schmidt and Gierek agreed that the Helsinki followup conference scheduled for Madrid next year is not to be a forum for mutual East-West accusations. Boelling added that this did not mean that the Federal Government would not raise developments in Madrid which had to be critically discussed, such as in the GDR.

The two statesmen showed sympathy, according to Boelling, for plans to hold the Madrid conference at the foreign minister level. Boelling said that the private nature of the talks meant that this must not be seen as a proposal by the two politicians. According to Boelling, agreement between the chancellor and party chief also existed in the interest in the ratification of the American-Soviet agreement on strategic arms (SALT II) by the American Senate, which is seen as a prerequisite for further progress in the disarmament policy.

Other subjects of the first part of the informal summit talk, which was assessed by Schmidt as pleasant and successful, were the Middle East conflict, the international energy problems resulting from oil cut-backs and Schmidt's report about the EC situation. The chancellor expressed the hope that the friendly relations which had developed over the years between him and the Polish party chief would also extend to the relationship between the two peoples.

Visit to Torun 18 August

LD181330 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 18 Aug 79 L

[Text] FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, who is staying on a working visit in our country, visited Torun at noon today. The guest was greeted by Edward Babiuch, deputy chairman of the Council of State, and the administrators of the town and voivodship. The chancellor and his retinue visited the medieval town hall and the old city of Torun and the Mikolaj Kopernik [Copernicus] Museum. Next they proceeded to the Mikolaj Kopernik University where they acquainted themselves with the achievements of the school. The FRG chancellor visited the chemical institute and the university library with the exhibition of ancient publications, including a complete collection of Kopernik's works. At the library, Helmut Schmidt was presented with a medal commemorating the 500th anniversary of Mikolaj Kopernik's birth.

18 August Talks, Joint Statement

LD181706 Hamburg DPA in German 1446 GMT 18 Aug 79 LD

[Excerpts] Torun/Gdansk--Chancellor Helmut Schmidt considers necessary further clarifying talks between Bonn and Warsaw on the further resettlement of ethnic Germans from Poland. This question was not yet "off the desk," the chancellor said on Saturday during his 2-day visit to Poland's party chief Edward Gierek as an adjunct to his visit to Torun.

However, Schmidt emphasized at the same time that he has no doubt that the Polish side will keep its promise in this sector. The chancellor praised the "smooth, carefully (?planned) Polish practice" of complying with the agreement of allowing 120,000 to 125,000 ethnic Germans to leave for the Federal Republic during a 4-year period which will end in the spring of next year. This practice has appreciably improved the resettlement question.

During a reception given by the city president at Torun town hall Schmidt promised that Bonn is going to insure that the horrors of the past in the relationship between Poles and Germans will not be repeated, and that further progress in normalization and cooperation will be achieved. Asked in interviews about the continuing problems in the relations of the two sides, such as Polish criticism of rulings by German courts according to which former German eastern territories do not count as abroad, the chancellor said that there are a number of remarks made in Germany which Poland does not like, and vice cersa. Both sides still have much to do in order to solve such questions; also a willingness to compromise is necessary. Compared to the 1950's and 1960's "immense progress" in the further development of German-Polish relations has been achieved.

According to a written joint statement on the results of their talks Schmidt and Gierek emphasized in their exchange of views that disarmament is a vital question for mankind. Efforts toward ending the arms race will have to be made, and progress in the area of disarmament "with the objective of general and complete disarmament under effective international control" will have to be made.

Schmidt and Gierek also expressed the hope for an early ratification of the American-Soviet SALT II agreement. This would lead to a strengthening of international security and make a considerable contribution toward the continuation of the process of detente. Concerning the German-Polish relationship they stated that progress has been made in many areas, however further efforts toward further normalization will have to be undertaken. In this connection the two statesmen attached importance to the steady extension and deepening of mutually beneficial economic relations between the two states.

More on 18 August Talks

LD190956 Hamburg DPA in German 0818 GMT 19 Aug 79 LD

[Excerpts] Gdansk--Polish party chief Edward Gierek renewed Saturday to Helmut Schmidt the Polish promise to deal with applications for exit visas by ethnic Germans also after the expiration of the present resettlement program next spring. After his final talk with Gierek, the chancellor stressed Saturday evening, immediately prior to his departure from the Baltic Hel Peninsula in the Bay of Gdansk, that he had no doubt whatsoever that the Polish side would adhere "scrupulously" to the current resettlement agreement, as well as the so-called reserve clause for future cases.

Speaking to journalists, the chancellor expressed his satisfaction with his talks with Gierek which because of their informality had been "overall good things." Government spokesman Klaus Boelling reported that Gierek too had assessed the talks as "very good."

In the sector of German-Polish relations which were at the center of the final talk on Saturday evening, the Polish side is said to have expressed great interest in favorable loan arrangements with private banks for deals with German industry. A request for German state credit aid had not been expressed. The strong Polish interest in credit aid from German banks is also due to Poland's high debts which have to be repaid. Schmidt is said to have expressed his willingness to support Warsaw's interest concerning this matter in the Federal Republic. It is also said that the Dresdener Bank is among those interested in private credit arrangements.

According to Boelling, the Polish side, which at the Saturday round of talks was also represented by Prime Minister Piotr Jaroszewicz and leading Central Committee member Edward Babiuch, aired once again its criticism of legal positions of the Federal Republic in German-Polish relations. It is said that subjects mentioned including the school book recommendations, not yet implemented by the Federal Republic, and which is to lead on both sides to an objective representation of history, as well as the ruling by the Federal Social Court claiming that the German Eastern territories do not count as abroad as far as the Federal Republic is concerned. Schmidt showed understanding for the Polish criticism of that ruling, promised to pay more attention to that subject and emphasized that the Federal Republic intended to await the still outstanding ruling by the Federal Constitutional Court.

With reference to the MBFR negotiations on troop reductions in Europe, Schmidt and Gierek underlined the joint desire of overcoming obstacles in the path of progress. The chancellor made two suggestions to Gierek, which, according to Boelling, found a constructive echo with Gierek. It is said that Schmidt renewed the proposal according to which the troops of the two biggest military powers of NATO and the Warsaw Pact in Europe, that is the Bundeswehr and the Soviet Army, would constitute no more than 50 percent of the total troop strength on their respective sides.

Schmidt's second suggestion referred to the difference of opinion concerning the number of soldiers in the two alliances (data discussion). According to the chancellor, the differences could be settled by clarifying the definition of a soldier.

The chancellor is expected back in Kiel Tuesday and will continue his vacation at his vacation home on Bramsee.

REPORTAGE ON MEETING ON COOPERATION WITH USSR

Trade Review Session

AU171336 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16 Aug 79 p 4 AU

[Text] PAP--Members of the Polish section of the Polish-Soviet Intergovernmental Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation held a session on 15 August, which was chaired by Vice Premier Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk and attended by ministers and vice ministers of the economic departments.

The session evaluated in detail the Polish-Soviet mutual trade this year and noted that the further development of trade with the Soviet Union as stipulated by the long-term trade agreement and by the 1979 trade protocol is being favorably implemented. In some sectors some backlogs have occurred in the implementation of mutual obligations, which has been due primarily to the difficult winter conditions in the first quarter of the year. The session adopted decisions to insure the implementation of the tasks set for 1979.

The session also discussed more important problems of long-term economic cooperation between Poland and the USSR and efforts to intensify integration of individual sectors of the two countries' economies.

In that connection the session paid particular attention to the implementation of the measures stipulated by the meetings between PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek and CPSU Central Secretary Leonid Brezhnev and between the premiers of the two countries.

Moscow Planning Session

LD182302 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 18 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, deputy premier and chairman of the Council of Ministers Planning Commission, met in Moscow today with Nikolay Baybakov, deputy premier and chairman of the USSR Gosplan. This working meeting is opening a whole complex of work on the implementation of problems resulting from the decisions adopted during the meeting of Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, with Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, held in the Crimea on 4 August. During the meeting much attention was devoted to the prospects of Soviet-Polish economic cooperation.

The chairmen of the planning organs of the two countries, Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk and Nikolay Baybakov, mapped out, on the basis of the Crimean meeting, tasks for ministries and a schedule of further work on the preparation of proposals for concrete solutions for the set tasks and the inclusion of this complex of problems to the coordination of economic plans for the years 1981-85. These tasks concern chiefly the deepening of cooperation in the growth sphere, and especially in the fuel and power sectors. Much attention was devoted to the problem of widening specialization and coordination in the production of machines and installations for the mining industry, agriculture, agricultural food industry, and also in the industrial production of goods for the market.

The participation of the Soviet Union in the implementation of the comprehensive program for the development and exploitation of the Vistula was also discussed during the talks. The Soviet Union will render assistance in the range of design and research operations, and it will also insure the delivery of certain kinds of apparatus, machines and installations for the implementation of this project.

Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk and Nikolay Baybakov also discussed problems resulting from decisions adopted during the talks between Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz and Premier Aleksey Kosygin, including the matter of completing the first construction stage and the commissioning of the Hrubieszow-Katowice steel and sulphur railway line.

A review of past work on the coordination of the national economic plans for the years 1981-85 was also made during the meeting. It was noted that it has yielded so far a number of positive results. The beginning of detailed talks on a range of many subjects by ministries and organizations was also agreed.

CORRESPONDENT VIEWS CRITICISM OF AMBASSADOR YOUNG

AU171340 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16 Aug 79 p 2 AU

[W. Lozinski dispatch: "U.S. Policy and Tel Aviv Pressure"--passages in capitals published in boldface]

[Text] WASHINGTON--ANDREW YOUNG, U.S. AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED NATIONS, HAS BECOME A TARGET OF SEVERE CRITICISM BY HIS OWN GOVERNMENT AND BY REACTIONARY FORCES BECAUSE OF CONTACTS WITH THE PLO REPRESENTATIVES IN THE UNITED NATIONS. THOSE CONTACTS HAVE BEEN ADJUDGED AS CONTRARY TO THE OFFICIAL POLICIES OF THE U.S. GOVERNMENT AND... ISRAEL, THE GOVERNMENT WHICH HAS MADE AN OFFICIAL PROTEST IN WASHINGTON.

According to Ambassador Young himself, he had met with Zahdi L. Terzi, PLO observer at the United Nations, only once--last week--in the apartment of the Kuwaiti ambassador, whose government had submitted to the Security Council a draft resolution on granting the Palestinians the right to their own state. The discussion on that draft is supposed to begin in the Security Council on 23 August. The United States has already officially announced that it will oppose that resolution.

The militancy of the U.S. ambassador has met with condemnation and severe reprimand on the part of Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. HOWEVER, THE REACTION OF AMBASSADOR YOUNG'S WASHINGTON SUPERIORS OCCURRED MOMENTS AFTER THE STATE DEPARTMENT HAD RECEIVED A SHARP PROTEST FROM TEL AVIV. THE ISRAELI NOTE EXPRESSED "A PROFOUND REGRET" BECAUSE OF THE AFOREMENTIONED MEETING, WHICH, ACCORDING TO ISRAEL, "WAS AN ACT CONTRARY TO ISRAELI-AMERICAN AGREEMENTS ON THE PALESTINIAN PROBLEM."

The State Department has adjudged the Israeli arguments as sufficient to warrant reprimanding A. Young. A State Department spokesman said that no change had occurred in the U.S. policy regarding the Middle East and the Palestinian organization.

That also was what the Israeli Government was officially told in a note containing a plethora of American excuses. What is more, A. Young himself took fright at Israel's protest and at the criticism expressed by pro-Israeli circles in the United States. He had asked U.N. Israeli Ambassador Y. Blum for a talk, during which he made excuses and exercised self-criticism.

The incident is no suprise to anyone. IT HAS MERELY REAFFIRMED ONCE AGAIN THAT TRUTH THAT MIDEAST POLICY ORIGINATES MORE OFTEN WITH ISRAEL THAN WITH WASHINGTON." Andrew Young has learned that bitter truth to his own cost.

GOVERNMENT DISCUSSES COAL DISTRIBUTION, RESOURCE USAGE

LD180648 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 17 Aug 79 LD

[Text] According to the government press spokesman the government Presidium today examined coal supply to the market, particularly to the urban market.

Decisions have been adopted aimed at increasing the supply and more efficient transport of coal for the rural population, with priority being given to farmers who supply their produce under contract. Daily delivery tasks for August and September have been set, and initially for the fourth quarter of this year. The responsibility of ministries and departments concerned has been specified. The supply and transport of coa. to rural areas will undergo routing control.

Also at the meeting today the results of the national census of construction and technology of manufacture and design documentation were discussed. The census was carried out in 650 production enterprises, scientific and technical centers and design offices under the control of nine economics ministries. It included mainly enterprises where production processes require a large input of foreign currency resources and raw materials. It was ascertained that the census contributed towards disclosing material reserves, construction of goods, technology and documentation. Thus, the census contributed to steps on various levels of management aimed at better use of production resources, particularly in reduction of the import of raw materials. The census resulted in over 3,200 proposals which should b ring considerable savings in the next 4 to 5 years.

Decisions have been adopted aimed at the fullest possible use of the census results, thus obtaining material and financial gains. The importance of modernization proposals was stressed. Scientific and research work will be intensified to reduce material consumption in construction and technological processes.

The government Presidium also approved the program for the development of research apparatus and automation means for research for 1979-1990, which was prepared by the Ministry of Science and Higher Schools and Technology, together with the Polish Academy of Sciences, the Ministry of Engineering Industry and the Ministry of Power and Atomic Energy. The preparation of the program results from the resolutions of the 12th Central Committee Plenum which indicated that one of the basic conditions for science to implement its tasks is the equipment of scientific and development centers with proper apparatus. The program provides for a considerable growth of national production of apparatus and automation means in comparison with last year--nearly doubled by 1985, and more than trebled by 1990. Considerable stress will be laid on higher quality and modern design of equipment. International cooperation and export will be expanded in this field.

A report by the minister of justice concerning the situation and needs of minors being cared for at state children homes, infants homes and special institutions was examined at the meeting. Appropriate research was carried out at the initiative of the Ministry of Justice with the cooperation of the Ministry of Education and Training and the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare.

The government Presidium approved the work carried out and its results. About 5,000 boys and girls have been released from care and upbringing centers and are insured of individual forms of care in substitute families or have been adopted, or taken to family children homes. The government Presidium approved proposals contained in the report.

The government Presidium also set directives concerning tree planting along the roads on much wider scale that so far. Decisions aim at reduction of snow drifting, and the protection of cultivated land from damaging results of exhaust fumes. Proper selection of trees and shrubs has been established, with priority for fast-growing and honey-yielding varieties.

CEAUSESCU ENDS SYRIAN VISIT, STOPS IN ANKARA

Damascus Departure

AU171033 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 17 Aug 79 AU

[Text] President Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu ended their official friendly visit to the Syrian Arab Republic today. On their departure from Damascus, the high-ranking representatives of the Romanian people were warmly seen off by President Hafiz al-Asad and Mrs Anisse al-Asad.

In the morning, the two party-state leaders, Nicolae Ceausescu and Hafiz al-Asad, signed--within the framework of a ceremony which took place at the Presidential Palace--the joint communique on the official friendly visit paid to Syria.

Congratulating each other, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Hafiz al-Asad shook hands in a friendly manner and embraced with special cordiality. The signing ceremony was attended by Comrade Elena Ceausescu. Comrades Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of the government; Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs; and other Romanian officials were also present. Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Syria, and other Syrian officials also attended the signing ceremony.

During the same ceremony, Comrade Gheorghe Oprea and Jamil Shayya, vice chairman of the Syrian Council of Ministers for Economic Affairs, signed the protocol concluded between the Romanian and Syrian Governments on measures aimed at putting into operation the projects that have been built and the understandings on developing cooperation and economic exchange.

Before departing Damascus, Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Hafiz al-Asad, Comrade Elena Ceausescu and Mrs Anisse al-Asad had a last meeting at the Presidential Palace. They expressed particular satisfaction with the fruitful results of the visit paid by the head of the Romanian state to the Syrian Arab Republic and with the understandings concluded between the two sides designed to give a further impetus to bilateral cooperation at various levels established between Romania and Syria and between the peoples of the two friendly countries. They also voiced Romania's and Syria's determination to continue to develop and diversify bilateral relations in keeping with the continously increasing opportunities available in the economies of the two countries and in the interests of the Romanian and Syrian peoples and the cause of peace, cooperation and international understanding.

The meeting took place in a cordial and particularly warm atmosphere.

Ankara Stopover

AU171649 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1630 GMT 17 Aug 79 AU

[Text] On their way home from the official friendly visit to Syria, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu paid a short friendly visit to the Republic of Turkey. The guests were met at Ankara's airport by Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit and his wife. President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit greeted each other with particular cordiality. From Esenboga International Airport the guests were taken by helicopter to the presidential foreign guests mansion. Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit and Mrs Ecevit gave a luncheon in honor of President Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu.

During the luncheon the Romanian president and the Turkish prime minister raised toasts.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit then conducted official talks.

On their departure President Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu were seen off to the airport by Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit and Mrs Evevit, by members of the Turkish Government and by the Romanian ambassador to Ankara and the Turkish ambassador to Bucharest.

Taking his farewell from the high-ranking Romanian guests, Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit thanked them for this visit. In his turn, President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed the hope to meet again soon with the Turkish prime minister in Romania.

Ceausescu-Ecevit Talks

AU171953 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1908 GMT 17 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Ankara, AGERPRES, 17/8/1979--During the short visit of friendship he paid to Turkey, President Nicolae Ceausescu had talks on August 17 with Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit.

On the occasion they reviewed the stage and prospects of the Romanian-Turkish relations, expressing their satisfaction at their positive course.

During the talks in Ankara the wish was expressed to expand and deepen the Romanian-Turkish collaboration and cooperation, to make better use of the possibilities offered by the two countries' economies, to initiate new cooperation ventures, on third markets included.

During the exchange of opinions on current international issues, stress was laid on the need for a thorough preparation of the Madrid meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe which should lead to faster carrying into effect of the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act as a unitary whole, to consolidation of detente and collaboration on the Continent and particularly to genuine steps in military disengagement and disarmament.

The two countries resolve was expressed during the talks to act for developing bilateral and multilateral collaboration among the Balkan states and for turning the Balkans into a zone of peace, friendship, good neighbourliness and peaceful collaboration. The two sides laid stress on the importance of settling the situation in Cyprus and pointed to the need for solving the Cyprus issues by means of negotiations, the interests of the two communities on the island, the national sovereignty and independence of Cyprus, its territorial integrity being observed and a climate of peaceful coexistence and cooperation ensured.

The two sides emphasised the need for tangible disarmament measures, nuclear in the first place. During the talks, the stress was laid on the significance of solving all litigious issues by political means, by negotiations in this context. International peace and collaboration were shown to imply rigorous observance in international relations of the principles of national sovereignty and independence, equality of rights and mutual advantage, non-interference in internal affairs, exclusion of the threat or use of force.

The Middle East situation was also considered and the necessity was shown for action toward a global just and durable peace which implies Israel's withdrawal from the territories occupied in the 1967 war, the resolving of the Palestinian people's issue, including the establishment of an independent Palestinian state.

Both sides highlighted that more energetic action was needed for the liquidation of underdevelopment, for the establishment of a new international economic order.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Premier Ecevit reasserted their determination to continue promoting the good cooperation between Romania and Turkey.

Ankara Radio Coverage

For an Ankara radio account of President Nicolae Ceausescu's stopover in Ankara on 17 August, see the Turkey section of the 17 August Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

Ceausescu Return to Bucharest

AU171528 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 17 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu returned to Bucharest a short while ago from the official friendly visit paid to the Syrian Arab Republic at the invitation of Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, and his wife Anisse al-Asad. The Romanian head of state was accompanied on this visit by Comrades Cheroghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of the government; Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs; Ion M. Nicolae, first deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; and other officials.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu were met on their arrival at Otopeni Airport by members and candidate members of the Executive Political Committee, by members of the party Central Committee, State Council and the government, by leaders of central institutions and public organizations, by personalities of the scientific and cultural life and by generals. At Otopeni Airport, which was adorned with state and party flags and with portraits of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, many Bucharest working people warmly expressed feelings of profound love and high esteem, nurtured by our people for the party secretary general and president of the republic, for his untiring activity devoted to the continuous flourishing of the fatherland and to increasing Romania's prestige and role in international life. They also expressed full satisfaction with the visit paid by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu to Syria, an event of particular significance in the fruitful chronicle of Romanian-Syrian relations.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES PARTICIPANTS IN GROUP OF 77 MEETING

AU172020 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 17 Aug 79 AU

[Excerpt] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 17/8/1979--On August 17, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu received the heads of the delegations participating in the Bucharest ministerial meeting of the developing countries members of the "Group of 77" as well as the representatives of the UN and its specialized agencies, of other international and regional organizations present at the meeting.

Participating in the interview were Prime Minister Ilie Verdet, as well as other Romanian officials.

Addressing the meeting, Abdelaziz Ben Dhia, minister of higher education and scientific research of Tunisia, representative of the country that holds the presidency of the "Group of 77" thanked, on behalf of the heads of the delegations of the "Group of 77" member countries, for the hospitality extended and special attention they were given and underlined the interest of the Romanian head of state in the unity of the "Group of 77", in science and technology, in the preparations for the Vienna conference.

Referring to the debates of the Bucharest meeting, the speaker said: We have adopted a document which we already call the Bucharest declaration in which we have reiterated the stands of the countries member of our group. For our developing countries this means an end to the present-day world economic system which prejudices the international community, improverishes us and at the same time threatens our independence. The Bucharest meeting convinced us even more of the righteousness of our positions. It will allow us to go to Vienna united and firm in our determination.

During the meeting, President Nicolae Ceausescu made a speech.

End of Meeting

AU171320 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 17 Aug 79 AU

[Summary] The ministerial meeting of the Group of 77 devoted to preparing the 20-31 August Vienna UN Conference on Science and Technology in the Service of Development has concluded in Bucharest. "Participants adopted a Bucharest declaration on the use of science and technology in the service of development, a document which clearly points out the inequitable nature of current economic, scientific and technological relations and the imperative need to change them radically."

Ioan Ursu, first vice chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology, took the floor at the conclusion of the meeting.

CONGOLESE FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT IN AUGUST

AU191357 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0400 GMT 19 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Pierre Nze, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of the People's Republic of Congo, will pay an official visit to our country in the second half of August, at the invitation of Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei.

GREEK DEMOCRATIC CENTER UNION DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

AU181826 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 18 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 18/8/1979--A delegation of the Democratic Centre Union of Greece arrived in Bucharest on Saturday, August 18, for a visit to Romania at the invitation of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front. The delegation is made up of: (Iannis Zighdis), leader of the union and head of the delegation, (Ionnis Stamoulis) and (Ianna Ahouzarides), member of the Central Committee of the Union.

PATAN ATTENDS INDONESIAN RECEPTION 17 AUGUST

LD181436 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1155 GMT 18 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 18/8/1979--On the national day of the Republic of Indonesia, the Indonesian ambassador in Bucharest, General Soesidator, gave a reception on August 17. Ion Patan, deputy prime minister, and other Romanian officials attended. Also present were the heads of diplomatic missions accredited in Bucharest.

TROFIN ATTENDS RECEPTION AT GABON EMBASSY

LD181430 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1155 GMT 18 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 18/8/1979--On the national day of the Gabonese Republic, Maurice Yocko, the ambassador of that country in Bucharest, gave a reception on August 17. Attending the reception were Virgil Trofin, deputy prime minister of Romania, and other Romanian officials. Also present were the heads of diplomatic missions accredited in Bucharest.

AGERPRES, XINHUA NEWS AGENCIES SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENT

AU181825 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 18 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 18/8/1979--The Romanian news agency AGERPRES and the Chinese news agency XINHUA concluded on Saturday, August 18, an agreement on collaboration and information exchanges.

RESTRICTIONS ON USE OF CARS LIFTED FOR NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU181926 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 18 Aug 79 AU

[Text] The State Council announces that state-owned vehicles or vehicles owned by public organizations may be used tomorrow, 19 August, by observing the legal dispositions for working days; private vehicles may be used on 19 August, regardless of odd or even numbered license plates. During the 23-26 August period, private cars may be used regardless of their odd and even numbered license plates.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES LEADER OF ARTISTS UNIONS 19 AUGUST

AU191855 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 19 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 19/8/1979--On Sunday morning President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu received successively representatives of the Writers' Union, Plastic Artists' Union and Composers' Union.

Attending the interview were members of the party leadership.

George Macovescu, chairman of the Writers' Union, handed over to President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu the book "Perennial Sources" devoted by Romania's poets to the 35th anniversary of the homeland's liberation.

In their turn, the plastic artists gave them two exquisite porcelain medallions.

The composers and musicologists gave them the chorus "A Song to the Country From the Hearts of People" by composer Radu Paladi

The chairmen of the artists' unions warmly congratulated the Romanian head of state on the 35th anniversary of the country's liberation and paid him homage for his tireless activity devoted to the progress of the country, the welfare of the people, the promotion of a foreign policy of peace, collaboration and friendship with all peoples. Thanking the writers, plastic artists and musicians for what they wished the party and people, him personally, President Ceausescu stressed in the speeches made during the three interviews that he saw in those wishes the pledge of the artists and men of letters to serve the policy of socialist construction pursued by the RCP, Romania's policy of peace and international collaboration. Thanking also for the gifts he said that he considered them as an expression of the artists to put their work in the service of the people, of the homeland.

The speaker stressed that the victorious antifascist and antiimperialist revolution of national and social liberation of 35 years ago opened up the road to building a new social system which ensures ever better living conditions, materially and spiritually, to the people, the country's advance on the road of progress and civilization, the consolidation of her independence and sovereignty, the enhancement of Romania's contribution to the promotion of a policy of detente and peace internationally.

Praising the contribution of the artists and men of letters to the development of culture, an inseparable part of the building of the new social system which provides conditions for the plenary assertion of human personality, Nicolae Ceausescu urged them to create valuable, substantial works which should mirror the revolutionary struggle of the Romanian people, and its contemporary achievements. He also wished them success in their work of educating the people in the spirit of the lofty ideals of revolutionary humanism, of socialist ethics and equity, of friendship and collaboration among peoples.

President Ceausescu, Elena Ceausescu, the other officials conversed with the representatives of the artists and men of letters in a warm and cordial atmosphere.

CURRENT ZURNAL-EKSPORT DEVOTED TO TRADE WITH USSR

LD180740 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1735 GMT 17 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The latest special issue of ZURNAL-EKSPORT is devoted to the economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union. The periodical, in Russian, also carries talks on economic relations between the two countries with Gojko Ubiparip, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Yugoslav part of the mixed Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation With the USSR; with Vitaliy Morozov, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations and deputy chairman of the Soviet part of the inter-governmental Soviet-Yugoslav Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, and Nikolay Rodionov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR in the SFRY.

The development of economic relations between the SFRY and the USSR is proceeding successfully, as was noted at the recent meeting between SFRY President Comrade Tito and Comrade Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and general secretary of the CPSU. In addition to these positive assessments, we also look with optimism to the future development of cooperation in individual spheres and of our economic relations as a whole, Gojko Ubiparip stressed. Trade has grown most rapidly in the present decade, and in particular since 1972. Thus, for instance, last year the total exchange of goods and services between the two countries exceeded $3.1 billion. An exchange of over $14 billion is planned for the period between 1976 and 1980.

There are several examples of successful cooperation between Soviet and Yugoslav organizations on the basis of specialization and cooperation. Among them are the automobile industry, the machine tool industry and other industries, Vitaliy Morozov stressed. Thus, for instance, there are very developed ties between the VAZ car industry in Togliatti and the Crvena Zastava plant in Kragujevac. In addition, large Yugoslav enterprises, such as Energoinvest, Djuro Djakovic, Litostroj, Jugoturbina and others, produce complex equipment within the context of the programs agreed on for certain periods and export it to the USSR. At present, Morozov said, 120 Soviet and 124 scientific research and design organizations are jointly working on some 170 subjects in the sphere of energy production, chemical industry, metallurgy, mechanical engineering, computer production, light and food industry, transport and the like. At the same time, Yugoslavia successfully cooperates with all CEMA member-countries.

Ambassador Nikolay Rodionov stressed that Yugoslav products are being bought more and more in the USSR. One can note with satisfaction, he said, that the envisaged plans for the present 5-year period are being successfully implemented, and thus the planned volume of mutual deliveries this year will amount to $3.3 billion.

REPORTAGE ON JOSIP VRHOVEC VISIT TO CYPRUS

Meeting With Mikhailidhis

LD172356 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1935 GMT 17 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Nicosia, Aug 17 (TANJUG)--The bilateral relations between Yugoslavia and Cyprus were a subject at the talk between Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec and President of the Cypriot Parliament Mikhailidhis, who met here this afternoon.

Special attention was devoted to the questions of economic cooperation. In this connection, it was particularly pointed to the need to widen their trade, to strengthen contacts between the two countries' business economists, as well as to the need to introduce new forms of economic cooperation such as coproduction, joint appearances on third markets, and the like.

On this occasion, real possibilities and mutual wishes for expanding cooperation between the two countries' parliaments were asserted.

Department Statement

LD182100 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1920 GMT 18 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Nicosia--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, who was received yesterday on his arrival in Cyprus by President Kiprianou and who had talks on a series of current issues of interest to the two countries with the speaker of the House of Representatives yesterday and with Foreign Affairs Minister Rolandhis today, left Cyprus for Belgrade this evening. He was seen off at Larnaca Airport by Minister Rolandhis, along with his associates and representatives of the SFRY Embassy in Nicosia.

Before leaving Cyprus, Vrhovec, together with Minister Rolandhis, visited the Kykko Monastery deep in the Troodos mountains where Archbishop Makarios is buried. Josip Vrhovec laid a wreath on Makarios' grave.

Before leaving Cyprus, Vrhovec made a statement for the press:

"As you know, my visit was unfortunately a short one, but I stress that fortunately we had very meaningful and significant meetings. First and foremost, I would like to express my deep gratitude for the warm reception accorded to us during our entire stay here, the reception by the president of the republic personally, the speaker of the House of Representatives, my colleague the minister for foreign affairs and other friends whom we met here. In our talks we (?confirmed) the traditionally deep friendship between our two countries and peoples.

"First of all we talked about the Cyprus question, and we fully agree that its just and lasting solution can be found in the UN resolutions and the decisions of the nonalined on Cyprus. These principles and criteria are well known. So is our attitude that international problems cannot be resolved by the use of force but only through dialog and negotiations."

Vrhovec went on to say that the other significant theme of the talks was connected with the preparations for the nonalined summit in Havana. He said, among other things, that in the talks identical views on key issues had been noted.

"The cooperation between our countries has been very fruitful since the nonalined movement was founded at the Belgrade conference in 1961, which was immediately after you had gained independence. This is also the reason the memory of President Makarios is still very much alive among the peoples of Yugoslavia today," Vrohovec said.

Vrhovec expressed the conviction that this cooperation will also continue in the future and thus also at the forthcoming summit in Havana. "Of course, we also talked about bilateral relations and we agreed that we are both interested in the further promotion of these relations to the extent to which this is possible and on the broadest possible basis."

In expressing at the end of his statement his full satisfaction with the results of the talks, Vrhovec stated that he invited Minister Rolandhis to visit Yugoslavia, and added that this invitation was accepted with pleasure and that the date of the visit will be fixed later.

Minister Rolandhis also made a statement in a similar vein and he expressed, among other things, full gratitude to the Government and peoples of Yugoslavia for the support which they had extended so far to the Republic of Cyprus.

Return to Yugoslavia

LD200138 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1613 GMT 19 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, August 19, (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip V. ovec yesterday evening returned from a friendly visit to the Republic of Cyprus paid at the invitation of Cyprus Minister for Foreign Affairs Nikolaos Rolandhis.

YOUNG RESIGNATION SUBORDINATE TO U.S.-PLO RELATIONS

LD200609 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1803 GMT 19 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Washington, August 19, (by TANJUG correspondent Velimir Budimir)--U.S. Ambassador to the U.N. Andrew Young's resignation continues being extensively discussed in Washington. The resignation itself is not discussed as much as what the actual Washington stand is and what its future policy towards the Palestinian Liberation Organization will be like. The actual reasons for Young's resignation are now considered as more marginal and the U.S.-P.L.O. relations as at the core. It is due to this that Carter, by accepting Young's resignation, has fallen into great political difficulties both abroad and at home. By accepting the resignation, he has, in effect, not solved anything but only yielded to Israel's pressure and merely satisfied diplomatic-protocol norms.

By accepting the resignation, Carter has caused indignation in the Arab world with his continued bias even in connection with the most essential question at the present stage of the Middle East process, the right of Palestinians to survival and sovereignty, the right which the U.S. guarantees to and demands for Israel. Further more, by taking the step, Carter has not even convinced the Israelis themself, who openly continue doubting that the U.S. policy towards the PLO is beginning to change.

The U.S. black population is also indignant that their most influential representative is leaving the government.

Finally, Young's departure breeds various doubts among Third World countries, particularly Asian and Africa, as to the U.S. policy toward the developing countries.

As for the U.S. stand toward the P.L.O. the conviction prevails that Young did not act completely on his own. Many other U.S. contacts with Palestinians and even with P.L.O. representatives, known of or so far unrevealed, support the theory that the U.S. itself is coming to grasp the reality of the Middle East situation, namely, that without Palestinians and the P.L.O. as their only representative, no further progress is possible in the process. Also, without contacts with the P.L.O., it is neither possible to win the other Arab countries, primarily Saudi Arabia and Jordan, to join the Camp David plan, on which Washington insists.

It is characteristic that, in his letter to Young accepting his resignation, Carter does not at all bring up Young's political guilt for meeting with Palestinian representatives but only conveys his regrets that Young has had to resign.

MAURITANIAN-POLISARIO AGREEMENT ON SAHARA WELCOMED

LD171410 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1341 GMT 17 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, August 17 (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia welcomes the agreement reached by the Islamic Republic of Mauritania and the POLISARIO Front as a major event in the efforts of the two sides to normalize their relations and offer their contribution to reaching a peaceful and just solution for the question of Western Sahara, a spokesman of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs told TANJUG's diplomatic editor here today.

Yugoslavia has supported the initiatives leading to such a solution based on recognition to the people of Western Sahara of its right to self-determination and independence, the spokesman said. It has advocated the participation of all parties directly concerned, including the POLISARIO Front. On this basis, Yugoslavia has upheld all resolutions and decisions of the Organization of African Unity.

"In our view", the official Foreign Secretariat spokesman stated, "this agreement can only encourage further tendencies towards negotiation and contribute to the efforts in seeking a final solution, and thereby stabilization of conditions in the region".

TITO RECEIVES MRS KAUNDA, MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT KAUNDA

LD171926 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1437 GMT 17 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Brioni--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito, today received in Brioni Mrs Betty Kaunda in her capacity of special envoy of Kenneth Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia.

The president of the republic had a cordial, friendly conversation with Mrs Kaunda. On that occasion the Zambian president's spouse handed a message from President Kaunda to President Tito which concerns topical questions of the preparations for the sixth summit conference of nonalined countries in Havana and the results of the recently Commonwealth conference in Lusaka.

The meeting was attended by Berislav Badurina, chief of the Cabinet of the president of the republic, and A.M. Kalysti, ambassador of the Republic of Zambia to the SFRY.

President Tito then entertained his visitor at a luncheon which was attended, apart from the participants in the talks, by Petar Kostic, member of the Federal Executive Council, the federal secretary for finance and others.

OIL SPILL POLLUTES SAVA RIVER NEAR BELGRADE

AU171736 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 17 Aug 79 AU

[Summary] About 3 tons of heavy fuel oil spilled into the Sava at Obrenovac 4 days ago, and oil slicks have now reached Belgrade. It has been established that an oil tank at the Obrenovac thermoelectric power station overflowed and the oil drained into the river. The pollution is expected to pass Belgrade in 3 or 4 days. Charges will be filed against the Obrenovac power station, which may be fined up to 1 million dinars. The pumping and filtering station at Bele Vode, which is one of the sources of Belgrade water supplies, was closed in time to prevent the pollution of drinking water.

TITO SENDS GREETINGS TO ZAGREB 'JEUNESSE MUSICALE' CONGRESS

LD201032 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0907 GMT 20 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Brioni, August 20 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav President Tito has sent a message to the participants in the 30th congress of the International Federation of the "Jeunesse Musicale", which opens today in Zagreb, capital of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Croatia. In the message President Tito extends best wishes for the organisation's further contribution to better understanding and closer ties among nations and countries.

All member-countries and 30 observer-countries of the Jeunesse Musicale have announced their participation in the congress.

The main topic of the congress is "The Encounter of Cultures."

DOLANC RECEIVES HUNTER'S BADGE FOR TITO

AU152045 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Aug 79 p 1 AU

[Text] TANJUG--Kranjska Gora, 12 August--At the Ivan Fabijan hunting lodge in Trenta last night, a badge of the gold-horned ibex [mythical Slovene beast] hunter with a citation was presented to President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito. The award was accepted by Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, on behalf of Comrade Tito.

The award was handed to Stane Dolanc by the director of the Triglav National Park in the name of the donor hunters, protectors of the natural beauty of Trenta. It was announced on this occasion that a memorial plaque to Edvard Kardelj will be unveiled on 26 August at the hunting lodge at Velo Polue.

BRIEFS

CONGO PRESIDENT RECEIVES AMBASSADOR--Brazzaville, August 15 (TANJUG)--Congo President Denis Sassou-N'Guesso has expressed the wish to meet, as he said, with the initiator and founder of the non-aligned movement, President Tito, and to exchange views with him on many topical questions. President Sassou urged the furthering of economic cooperation between the Congo People's Republic and Yugoslavia. President Sassou stated this on the occasion of receiving the credentials of new Yugoslav Ambassador to Congo Svetislav Vucic. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1833 GMT 15 Aug 79 LD]